# The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874. NO. 14.



## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

| | 3 m | 6 m | 9 m | 1 y | | 3 m | 6 m | 9 m | 1 y |
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Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

*All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.*

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.



### Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
*Attorneys-at-Law,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 223, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

### Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

### Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'74-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA!
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C;
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, 71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE


## New Advertisements.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Wm. Stewart and Dorsey's heirs on the west, lands of John and Michael Ware on the south, and lands of Wm Reed on the east, containing 102 acres and 37 perches, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, frame barn, and other outbuildings.

ALSO, All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain tract of land in Jackson township, county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of George W. Johnston, on the north by land of James Fleming, on the south by land of Greenwood Furnace Company, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Warfel.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Springfield, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: on the south and east by lands of Elisha Green's heirs, on the south west by lands of Wm. H. Booth, on the north west by lands of John Star's heir's, on the north by lands of Caleb Brown and Benjamin Ramsey, on the east by lands of Henry C. Cremer, containing 198 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a small frame barn, two dwelling houses, one and a half stories each.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Anderson.

ALSO—All of defendants' right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Joseph Trymer, on the south by lands of Clarence Trymer, on the east by lands of William Rupert, on the west by lands of —— Shonter, containing 60 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Shenefelt.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in that part of the borough of Huntingdon known as West Huntingdor, at the south-west corner of Fifteenth and Mifflin streets, fronting fifty feet on said Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles to same 150 feet to a fifteen-feet alley.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the western part of the borough of Huntingdon, at the south-west corner of fifteenth and Moore streets, fronting fifty feet on said Moore street, and extending back at right angles to same 150 feet to a fifteen-feet alley.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Stahley.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in West township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded as follows: on the north by the public road leading to Warrior Ridge from the main road running from Petersburg up Shaver's Creek Valley, on the east and south by lands of John Rung, on the west by the public road running from Petersburg up Shaver's Creek Valley, containing about one acre, having thereon erected a three story building about 30 by 20 feet, with a kitchen attached, and the curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Rudy.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by Washington street, on the south by an alley, on the east by King street and on the north by lot now or formerly owned by Henry Grazier; said lot being No. 64 in the plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a frame or log house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Bruner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Penn, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by land of Isaac Peightal N. 41 degrees E. 69 perches to a stone heap; thence by land of Joseph Norris, N. 53 degrees W 41 perches to a post; thence by land of R. O. W. Wall, N. 48½ degrees W. 68¼ perches to a post; thence by land of John Lee, S. 56½ degrees W. 46 perches to a post: thence by lands of Samuel Harris' heirs S. 38 degrees E. 122½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 73 perches net measure, having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Israel Merkel.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Cass, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: on the east by land of Solomon Mirely, on the west by land of John Steaner, on the north by land of Jesse D. Shore and on the south by land of Benjamin Everett, containing 143 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, a log barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Harbaugh.

ALSO—All the defendants' right, title and interest in 251 acres of land in Clay township, adjoining land of Samuel Bowser on the west, Benjamin Thope on the east, M. J. Ashman on the south, and David Glover on the north, with a large dwelling house, large barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N. Glasgow.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Mch. 25, '74. }

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED. Take notice that John S. Nimmon and A. A. Skinner, Assignees of William P. Ramsey, of the township of Dublin, have filed in the office of the Prothonatary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, their account as Assignees aforesaid which will be presented to the said Court on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be confirmed and allowed unless exceptions be filed thereto.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74. Prothonotary.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED. Take notice, that Robert Cunningham, committee of John B. Tussey, a lunatic, late of Porter township, deceased, has filed in the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, his account as committee aforesaid which will be presented to the second Monday of April next, for confirmation 3nd allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions be filed thereto.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74 Prothontory.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1874
FIRST WEEK.

Lowell Shumway who hath survived W. A. & L. Shumway, partner lately trading as W. A. & L. Shumway vs. James Dunn.

SECOND WEEK.

Harriet C. Reese by her father Dr. J. A. Shade vs. C. A. Reese
Mary J. Mitchell's use vs. William McClure
Henry Graffius for use of Robert A. Laird vs. The Township of Porter and the Borough of Alexandria.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74. Prothonotary,

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

ROBERT PALMER, } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas of Huntingdon County.
MARTHA PALMER } January Term, 1874.
No. 27. Divorce.

To Martha Palmer, respondent above named.

You are hereby required to appear before our Judges at Huntingdon, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of April next, to show cause why a divorce from the bond of matrimony, as prayed in the libel filed, should not be decreed in the suit.

It has been impossible to serve you with the above notice personally, by reason of your absence from the jurisdiction of the Court.
AMON HOUCK,
March18-4t Sheriff.

A PRESENT.
FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Every subscriber sending 50 cents for the *Ocoee Register*, one year a Southern Land Journal, I will mail a package of the JAPAN PEAS, post-paid by mail that will produce from five to ten bushels of Peas. The pea grows in the form of a bush, and does not require sticking. Address,
L. L. OSMENT,
Editor and Proprietor,
April1'74-2t. Cleveland, Tenn.

## The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

### Twenty-Seven Years Ago.

BY J. W. WELCH.

The following lines were suggested while gazing upon a scene of my boyhood, now fallen into ruins, "Old Canoe Furnace," on the Juniata, three miles above Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.:

Fondly I am on thee gazing,
Scenes with memory's light aglow;
Looking backward through time's vista,
Twenty-seven years ago.

Here, where lovely Juniata
On its journey murmurs low,
Strayed I 'mid the tangled wildwood,
Twenty-seven years ago.

Free as air, no thought of sorrow
Through my artless mind did flow,
All unconscious of life's conflicts,
Twenty-seven years ago.

Now I stand, with soul embittered,
'Neath life's burdens bending low,
On the threshold of my boyhood
Twenty-seven years ago.

Back my tears, why starting blind me,
Why unbidden swiftly flow?
Methinks I hear my mother singing
Twenty-seven years ago.

Farewell, scenes of youthful pleasures,
I must on, through trials go,
Little dreamed of when I knew you,
Twenty-seven years ago.

## The Story-Teller.

### A TALE OF ENGLISH MAIL COACH DAYS.

BY ROBERT DALE OWEN.

An English gentleman of true John Bull proportions—weighing some eighteen or twenty stones—had occasion to travel in Summer by stage coach from Oxford to London.

The stage carried six inside; and our hero engaged two places—as, in consideration of his size he usually did—for himself. The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths, being lighter than our modern Lambert, reached the stage before he did, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round, good-tempered face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door, and peeping into the vehicle and observing the local arrangements, its owner said, with a smile, "You see I am of a pretty comfortably size, gentlemen, so I have taken two seats. It will greatly oblige me if one of you will kindly move in the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter."

"My good sir," said a pert young law student, "possession is nine-tenth of the law. You engaged two seats. There they are, one each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our title to the seats we occupy are indisputable."

"I do not dispute your titles," said the other, "but I trust to your politeness, seeing how the case stands, to enable me to pursue my journey."

"Oh, hang politeness!" said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, "I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother; it's ungraceful as well as uncomfortable; and beside, one has no chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please; I stick to my corner." And he leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed was somewhat put out by his unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart-looking youth with a simper on his face, a clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, possibly thinking over his chances of a rich beneficence in the future. "Will you accommodate me?" he asked; "this is the last stage that starts for London to-day, and business of importance calls me to town."

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the graceless youth, with mock gravity; "some speculation with filthy lucre for its object. Good father, at your age your thoughts should turn heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to the earth," and his companions roared with laughter at the "d—d good joke!"

A glow of indignation just colored the stranger's cheeks; but he mastered the feeling in a moment, and said, with much composure, to the fourth, "Are you also determined that I shall lose my place; or will you oblige me by taking a centre seat?"

"Oh, do, Tom," said his lordship to the person addressed; "he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him.

"May I be poisoned if I do!" replied the student of medicine. "In a dissecting room he'd make an excellent subject; but in a coach, and this warm weather, too! Old gentleman, if you'll put yourself under my care, I'll engage in the course of six weeks, by a judicious course of depletives, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But really, to take a middle seat in the month of July is contrary to the rules of hygiene, and a practice to which I have a professional objection."

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time the patience of coachee, who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. "Harkee, gemmen," said he, "settle the business as you like; but it wants just three-quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock, my horse must be off. I would not wait three seconds longer, for the king, God bless him.—Twould be as much as my place is worth," and with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, bid the hostler shut the door, and sat with upraised whip, listening for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfry, the horses, as if they recognized the signal, shot off at a gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's dilemma afforded a prolific theme for merriment during the whole stage.

Meanwhile the subject of their mirth hired a post-chaise, followed, overtook them at the second change of horses, where the passengers got out ten minutes for lunch. As the post-chaise drove up to the door, two young chimney-sweeps passed, with their bags and brooms and the well known cry.

"Come hither, my lads," said the corpulent gentleman, "what say you to a ride?"

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shade of the sooty cheeks. 'Will you have a ride, my boys, in the stage coach?"

"Yes, zur," said the elder, scarcely daring to trust the evidence of his ears.

"Well, then, hostler, open the stage doors. In with you! And, d'ye hear? be sure to take the middle seats so, one on each side."

The guard's horn sounded, and the coachman's voice was heard: Only one minute and a half more, gen'lemen; come on!"

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the coach. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. "Why, how now? Get out you rascals, or I'll teach you how to play gentlemen such a trick again."

"Sit still my lads; you're entitled to your places. My lord, the two middle seats, through your action and that of your young friends, are mine; they were regularly and duly paid for. I choose that two proteges of mine shall occupy them. An English stage coach is free to every one who behaves quietly, and I am answerable for their good conduct; so, mind you behave, boys! Your lordship has a horror of a middle seat; pray, take the corner one."

"Overreached us, by Jove!" said the law student. "We give up the cause, and cry you mercy, Mr. Bull!"

"Blythe is my name."

"We cry quits, worthy Mr. Blythe."

"You forgot that possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good sir, and that the title of these lads to their seats is indisputable. I have installed them as my *locum tenentes*, if that be good law Latin. It would be highly unjust to dislodge the poor youths, and I cannot permit it. You your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed the clerical student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat," retorted the other. "Besides we ought not to suffer our thoughts to dwell on petty earthly concerns, but turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than to sit by those dirty devils," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend, and you will not be compelled to violate a single hygienic rule. The corner you select is vacant. Pray get in."

At these words the coachee, who had stood grinning behind, actually cheated into forgetfulness of time by the excellence of the joke, came forward. "Gentlemen, you have lost me a minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without ye, if so be ye don't like your company.

The students cast rueful glances at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the hostler shut the door he found it impossible to control his features. "I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal!" said the disciple of Æsculapius, stretching out of the window; but the hostler nimbly evaded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!"

"My beautiful drab surtout!" exclaimed the lawyer expectant. "The filthy rascals!"

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of their lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated and dismissed with a gratuity; the seats shaken and brushed; the worthy sons of the University made up, among themselves, the expenses of the post-chaise; the young doctor violated for once the rules of hygiene, by taking a middle seat, and all journeyed on together, without further quarrel or grumbling, except from the coachee, who declared that "to be kept over time a minute and a quarter at one stage, and only three seconds less than three minutes at the next, was enough to try the patience of a saint; that it was.—*From the Atlantic Monthly.*

## Reading for the Million.

### Sitting up with Her.

She was expecting him Sunday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was healthy to go to bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny, bribed with a cent, permitted himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked down the path, one eye on the dog, and the other watching for the "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened, and he was escorted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was; if his father had returned from York State; if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat down on the sofa, so as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbed at the sofa tidy.—He finally said it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that grandfather predicted a snow storm He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to hang a powder horn on the end, and she said she didn't believe it would, either. This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, she said, and she didn't want to. Then they went to talking about the donation visits which was to be given Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand on hers—his right hand, while his left arm sneaked along the sofa and got behind her shoulders.—She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots, and wanted to know if she thought mutton tallow rotted out boots faster than lard and lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to lock fingers with her, when she discovered something ailed the lamp. She rose up, and turned the light down a half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again, and she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause, he lowered his voice to a whisper, and said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was or was not going to snow, and, coming back, he turned the light down a little more, and then sat down, and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Ah me! We have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch-dog gone a visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry.

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### Charlotte Cushman as "Meg Merrilles."

The history of the great actress with the part of "Meg Merrilles" is thus told of herself: "Her assumption of this part happened while she was filling the position of walking lady at the Park Theatre, New York, in the season of 1837-38, and was the result of pure accident. John Braham, the great London tenor, was performing an engagement at the time, and a series of light English operas had been put upon the boards. Guy Mannering, which was originally produced as a musical drama, was one of these. The greater part of the play was spoken, but melodies and set pieces were interspersed which called into requisition the art of the vocalist. The character of "Henry Bertram" was assumed by Braham, while Miss Cushman was cast for the humble part of the young "Gypsy Marie." As the business of the play was then arranged, it fell to the lot of "Marie" to sing the cradle song in the scene where "Meg" recalls herself to the recollection of Bertram by means of the ballad with which she used to soothe him to sleep in his childhood. Acting upon the supposition that her voice was broken by age and unequal to the task, it was her custom to summon the young "Gipsy" to revive the song for her. One day after rehersal the leading lady of the theatre was suddenly seized with indisposition. In the dilemma that arose the manager begged Miss Cushman to go on and read the part of 'Meg Merrilles' that evening.—Miss Cushman obligingly consented, but with no intention of reading the part. She took the lines to her room and had them at her tongue's end by nightfall. I had never paid my consideration to that character,' said Miss Cushman; 'it was always my habit to attend studiously to my own business and give no heed to the performance of others. When stars were on the stage I watched them closely to learn whatever was possible. At other times I confined myself to my individual work. Thus it came about that I had little idea how "Meg Merrilles" was dressed or played and never having rehearsed the part was entirely ignorant of the business. While I was conning my lines and walking back and forth behind the scenes, waiting for the curtain to rise on the play, the manager came to me again in great distress. "I have forgotten to provide a singer in the part of the young "Gipsy," he exclaimed. "What shall we do?" "I don't know, I am sure," I replied. But after thinking a moment I added, "Perhaps when I come to the place I can manage to introduce the song myself—I will try," and thus relieved, the manager left me. In much trepidation I listened at the wings trying to catch some inspiration from the progress of the play, when I overheard the closing words in the dialogue of "Hatteraick" and the "Gypsey"—just preceding the performance of "Meg" on the scene—when one says of her. "Oh, she dotes," to which the other replies, "But she rules the tribe." These sentences gave me a sudden clue to the situation of the decrepit but still powerful queen, and a full conception of the character flashed upon me. I immediately sprang before the foot-lights in the attitude I have ever since taken. The poise was so novel and striking that the audience manifested a great deal of emotion, and when Braham turned and discovered me he gave an unaffected start of astonishment. This assured me somewhat, and I went on with the part, giving it in all important particulars the interpretation and action which I have always retained. I saw that Mr. Braham was puzzled throughout the evening; that I was continually surprising him, but whether pleasantly or not I could not tell. As we had not rehearsed together, and I was consequently ignorant of the stage business, I had to trust wholly to my intuitions, and naturally occasioned him considerable perplexity. When I came to the cradle song, which I managed to bring in successfully, Bertram fairly glared at me in amazement My nerves were sorely tried, but I poured out the song, and as I gradually drew near and bent down over Bertram, slowly dropping my hand on his head, I saw the big tears rolling down his cheeks. Then I knew I had made a hit, and felt encouraged to go through the piece. After the play was over and I had gone to my room quivering with excitement, the hall boy rapped at my door, saying, "Miss Cushman, Mr. Braham wishes to speak with you." I arose in affright, feeling sure he must mean to reprove me for my inadequate acting. As I went to the door I framed in words the excuse that, as I had not enjoyed the advantage of a rehearsal, it could not be expected that I should satisfy the demands of the part. But Mr. Braham met me with extended hand, saying, "Miss Cushman, I have come to thank you for a genuine gratification. If you had played "Meg Merrilles" in London as you have played it here to-night, your fortune would have been made.'" Miss Cushman was born 23d of July, 1816, and is consequently fifty eight years of age in July next.

### Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Australia is importing song birds from Europe to enliven her woods and fields.

The only hotel in London kept on the American plan paid a dividend for last year of 17½ per cent.

The Virginia Legislature proposes to tax marriages. This should satisfy those who want to see bonds taxed.

Miniature sewing machines, by which children may make their doll's clothing, are a new thing in the market.

The dreariness of Kansas snow storms is relieved by frequent flashes of lightning. A Kansas editor calls it a "fenomenon."

Rev. Mr. Meekman, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, says that it is his belief that most of the editorial fraternity will eventually be saved.

Near Fort Ticonderoga, recently, a wagon containing 1,200 pounds of nitro-glycerine fell over a bluff, but fortunately did not explode.

A fine picture by the Dutch landscape painter, Obbema, dated 1663, the master's best period, has been added to the museum at Brussels.

A bank lock, which works by clock work, and can't be opened except at certain hours, even by the owners, is one of the latest inventions.

There were 286 furnaces in blast throughout the country on the 1st of March, having a total producting capacity of 85,482 tons per week.

According to a writer in the London *Times*, the fifteen English marine insurance companies lost $3,640,000 in 1872, not one realizing a profit.

The Chicago provision trade have appointed a committee to investigate charges of some of its members shipping sour meat to Eastern customers.

A National Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter has been formed. The first meeting is to be held at Indianapolis in June.

Boston has produced a new reading of the old proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss. It is "a revolving fragment of the palœazoic age collects no cryptogamous vegetation.

Russia gives dinners on a scale proportioned to the extent of its territory. At the banquet recently given to the Emperor of Austria covers were laid for seven hundred and forty guests.

The Town Council of Liverpool have voted £1,200 for the purchase of pictures this year for their gallery. A picture by Turner has also been presented to the gallery by the last Mayor, Mr. Samuelson.

The Delta Upsilon Society, of Marietta, elected the Grand Duke Alexis a member when he passed through the city. The compliment was recently returned by the Grand Duke sending the society a package of books.

On the occasion of the entrance of the Duke and Dutchess of Edinburgh into London, as much as $2,000 was offered and refused for the temporary use of a house from which a good view of the procession could be obtained.

A curious custom is still maintained at Lambeth Palace, the Episcopal residence of the Bishop of Lambeth, in London Before the doors of the Morton Tower, every week, a bounty or dole of money, bread and other provisions is given to thirty poor parishioners.

General reports from the peach districts of Delaware are promising. In the vicinity of Queen Ann's county, the late frosts did considerable harm, as the previous warm weather had caused many of the trees to blossom. Elsewhere the signs are favorable for a good crop.

The *Scotsman* a prominent Scotch newspaper, says that a bible bound in calf and bearing the name of "William Sim," a Dundee man, and the date 1834, had been discovered in the stomach of a codfish recently. William Sim went to sea in 1834, and has not since been heard of.

The Australian Colonies of Great Britain place a moderately heavy tariff on all articles imported from the mother country, much to the disgust of that free trading community. The returns show, however, that the value of the merchandise by the colonies is rapidly increasing.

In the domestic annals of the White House is one marriage, that of a daughter of President Monroe, in 1820. Two Presidents have died, Taylor and Harrison, and a third lay in state after his death. Several children have died and one baby was born, James Madison Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

A few days since the road master of the Rock Island road, with a companion, travelled from Washington to Muscatine on a hand-car, propelled entirely by a sail about six feet square. The strong wind blowing at the time enabled him to make the trip —forty miles—in just two hours, the average time made by passenger trains.

Among the voters for license, the Paducah *Kentuckian* states that, at the "local option" election in that town were two Good Templars, one man who was never in a saloon in in his life, and one man who never took a drink in his life. Among those who voted "no license" were quite a number who are fond of their half dozen drinks a day, and several habitual drunkards.

A school girl at Ashland was recently engaged upon a composition, the subject being the loss of life to persons by falling from buildings. The theme appears to have so affected her mind, that during the night she rose from her bed in a state of somnambulism and leaped from the window of her room to the road beneath, a distance of nearly thirty feet, inflicting fatal injuries.

When Charles Lamb was invited, at a public dinner, to say grace, and responded with the remark, "Is there no minister present? Then let us thank God!" he was a satirist, and knew it. When a sheriff down in Vermont, in opening the county court, cried, "All persons having cause or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people!" he was a satirist, and didn't know it.

### Personal.

Senator Logan has a Western wife, who helps him largely in affairs of State by her counsel and advice.

Alex. H. Stephens is improving in health, and is expected to resume his seat in the House of Representatives soon.

Charles Sumner, in his youth, performed the arduous feat of swimming across the boiling rapids below Niagara Falls.

Edwin Booth says that he shall not leave this country and shall not cease playing until his creditors have been paid in full.

Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, has received an order for a $1,500 soldiers' monument, for Manchester, Vermont.

Walworth is said to have epileptic fits. His mother spends a great deal of time at a hotel in Auburn, so as to be near him.

General Butler and Judge Hoar walked arm in arm in the procession that attended the arrival of Mr. Sumner's remains in Boston.

Liszt made his first appearance in public in 1820, in Dedenburg in Hungary, and a few weeks ago he gave a concert in that place for the benefit of the poor.

Bradlaugh is stumping England, and to larger audiences than ever before, although, as usual, the newspapers never report him. He is enthusiastic in his praise of America.

Dr. R. Randolph Stevenson, who had medical supervisiohn of the starvation of Union prisoners at Andersonville, is writing a book to whitewash his connection with the atrocites there.

General Burnside will probably be elected United States Senator from Rhode Island to succeed William Sprague, whose term expires March 4th 1875. The General has also been Governor of Rhode Island for several terms.

The Marquis of Lorne will come into possession of the Dornden estate at Turnbridge Wells, the English watering place, at the end of the month. The Marquis and the Princess Louise are to reside on this estate, which was sold to him for £30,000.

The Chicago *Journal* says that Colonel Pritchard, the capturer of Jeff. Davis, has bought a farm in Iroquois, Ill., and will remove there from Michigan.

The veteran artist, George Cruikshank, appears as an illustrator of passing events, in last week's *Illustrated London News*. His sketch represents a lecture on electricity at the Charter House, and the drawing is a curious contrast to the engravings which we are now accustomed to see in our pictorial papers.

Phœbe Couzins, Esq., doesn't dress like her brothers of the bar She wears a heavy silk with a polonaise richly trimmed with black lace, roses in her bosom, white frills around her neck, and a sparkling zigrette in her hair. While pleading she wears a modest jacket with black velvet hat and plumes, which she often removes while speaking.

The widow of the celebrated tenor, Rubini *nee* Adelaide Cornelli, who died on the 30th of January last, at Milan, has left all her large fortune to the town of Romano, in Lombardy, the birthplace of her husband, to be employed in founding, (1) an orphan asylum for boys, with a school farm; (2) a college of eight classes; and (3) a home for musical artists.

A correspondent, writing from Rome, says that an Englishman was knocked down there during the carnival for insulting the American flag. The stars and stripes were hanging from the balcony of Mrs. Major Goddard, and the Englishman remarked that the nasty rag should come down. An American was standing near, and the Englishman promptly went down to the pavement.

The fatality which attends the families of great men has often been noticed. In many cases they have had no descendants at all, while in others the line has become extinct in the second or third generation. Already there are indications that the name of Bulwer Lytton may be of short duration. His only surviving grandson, the son of "Owen Meredith," recently died at Paris before completing his second year.

There is no longer any doubt about it. Chaplain Sunderland is just now exceedingly unpopular. The feeling against him has been growing for a couple of months on account of his preposterous prayers. He is a vain, conceited, showy, and garrulous little man, and makes use of his position to pray at everybody and to air himself on all occasions. It is proposed that hereafter the little chaplain be compelled to read prayers from a prayer-book.

Thomas Ball, the sculptor, is about to revisit this country, after an absence of six years, passed in his beautiful Florentine villa, beside that of the late Hiram Powers. He is now engaged in putting the finishing touches to the colossal statue of Lincoln, which was put into his hands for execution by the freedmen. It will be molded upon the group which he modeled some years ago, photographs of which were sent to this country, and will be cast in bronze.

### A Plain Statement of the Porter Township Case.

MR. EDITOR:—As R. A. Laird and his friends assert that he was unfairly dealt with in the matter of the appeal, taken by myself, in behalf of the township of Porter, from the settlement of his accounts, as Collector and Treasurer of the school funds, by the Auditors of said township, and as various other parties, as well as myself, have been accused by Mr. Laird, through his counsel, of entering into a conspiracy for the purpose of carrying on suits and prosecutings against him, and doing whatever else that might be found necessary to ruin and destroy him; and as his counsel strenuously opposed a reference of the case to a jury, and threw every possible obje[ct]ion in the way of a fair investigation of the accounts, I think that justice to myself and others requires that a history of the case, embracing, as I believe to be, the material facts, should be given to the public; and therefore I ask permission to have the same published in your JOURNAL, that the public may determine to what extent Mr. Laird has been unjustly treated.

Mr. Laird acted as Collector and Treasurer of the Porter township school district for the consecutive school years ending June 1st, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, but as Mr. Collin Hamer was appointed for the first of these years, Mr. Laird acted for that year as deputy, and the accounts of the latter two years only could be taken into consideration under the appeal.

Mr. Laird was appointed Collector and Treasurer of school tax for the year ending June 1st, 1870, on the 8th day of June, 1869, and a duplicate was placed in his hands—made as proven by the testimony in the case, by Wm. Christy—containing two columns of

# The Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, April 8, 1874.**

**Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.**


## Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has arrayed itself in a new suit. It looks as gay as a peach. It is an excellent newspaper.

☞ The Beaver *Radical and Argus* has arisen from its ashes, and looks all the better for the fiery ordeal through which it passed. Success attend it.

☞ The editor of the Lewistown *True Democrat* assures his readers that his paper is looking up. We are glad to hear it. He prints a good paper, and ought to be well patronized.

☞ The Lewistown *Gazette* comes to us with a new head and dress and a new set of proprietors. It is quite a neat paper now. George Frysinger, esq., continues to act as political editor. His associates are his sons. We wish the new enterprise any amount of prosperity.

☞ Hon. B. F. Myers has retired from the Bedford *Gazette* after a control of seventeen years. He passes it over to our mutual friends, Kerr & Reynolds, who will no doubt conduct it after the most approved Democratic manner. We wish all concerned pecuniary success.

☞ And so "Jason" made a speech! Well, now, Guss must be a little short of timber to get the man to advocate his cause whom he said, a year or so ago, had robbed him and forged letters and deceived him so that he arranged with Professor Wickersham to have him kept out of the Orphan Schools of the State. "Jason," you certainly remember some of these things? Or have you forgiven and forgotten? We have been informed that you have repeatedly told persons that you had evidence enough, in your possession, to blow him "higher than a kite," and we know you have! How shall we account for the speech then? Come, make Guss let up his pinchers, and be a man.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 6, 1874.

J. R. DURBORROW, ESQ.,—EDITOR JOURNAL:—*Dear Sir*:—A report is current in this community that the appointment of Col. J. Hall Musser for postmaster, at Huntingdon, is in the *financial* interest of the JOURNAL. It is accorded by all—Democrats as well as Republicans—that it was the JOURNAL'S right to have the benefit of the patronage of the appointment, as it has labored most earnestly for the support and harmony of the party. The friends of the JOURNAL desire to know whether the report is founded in fact. If such is the case it will be entirely satisfactory to them.

Respectfully,

A WORKING REPUBLICAN.

[In the appointment of Col. Musser to the Postmastership the JOURNAL has *not a farthing of pecuniary interest*, save and except that, in the future, the friendship of that office will be acceded to us. We are sorry that any such impression as referred to has gone abroad. We are well aware that since each individual has not been able to secure the appointment of his immediate candidate, that the claims of the JOURNAL are generally admitted.—EDITOR.]

## Our New York Letter.

*Temperance—Brooklyn—The New Horse Disease—The Charities—Chinese—Fashion for Easter—Bonnets—The Cost of two Items.*

NEW YORK, April 6, 1874.

TEMPERANCE.

The rum cyclone has struck New York at last. In Brooklyn it came with all the force of a hurricane, and it is rivalling in the Western movement so far as power is concerned. The drinking places in New York, by which saloons and groceries, in which liquor is the principal article dealt in, is meant, number 7,514; one to every 133 of the population. This is exclusive of druggists' club houses and places of that class which dispense liquors quite as freely as the professed dealers.

These furnish facilities enough for drinking in all conscience. Wall street is full of drinking places, many of them furnished without reference to cost, for gambling in stocks and gold is a business so exciting as to require stimulants constantly to enable the gambler to sustain the drain upon him. The Astor House bar does an enormous business. From early morn till 12 at night, the long bar is crowded with feverish-looking individuals, who keep the cool and self-possessed dispensers busy. One thousand dollars a day for liquors alone is not a big day's work at the Astor. Delmonico's Broadway place is another famous place, then the Brandreth House, St. Nicholas, Grand Central, New York Hotel, and so on up, all on the west side. The east side has quite as many. The regular thing for the regular drinker who is in business down town, is to walk to his home, up above 20th street, and he is very apt to stop at every one of these places and drink.

Just at this time a series of meeting are being held in all the churches and most of the halls, the object being to create a sentiment against the traffic and use of liquor, and to so unite the people opposed to it so that a raid will have some effect. The clergy are all in it, and many of the leading business men have come out and announced their willingness to give the movement all the aid in their power.

DIO LEWIS

is here with his Western laurels fresh upon him, and the ranks are closing for a big movement. In

BROOKLYN

the women have taken the field with some prospect of success. One shrewd saloon man took advantage of the excitement to post bills all over the city, in the name of the Women's Committee, stating that a prayer meeting would be held at his saloon a given evening. Of course his saloon crowded from early in the evening till after 9 o'clock. Then, as no women came, it crept through the wool of the thirsty crowd present, that the saloon man had made a rather nice thing by attracting them to his den. The unscrupulous fellow made several hundred dollars by his shrewd dodge.

THE WOMEN

of Brooklyn did, however, organize, and are now on the war path. Last Monday they formed praying bands and visited various saloons, in which they held services. These agencies can be used in Brooklyn as well as in the West, for Brooklyn is a city of residences, and a very religious city. The saloon keepers were obdurate, and no results followed. They propose to keep it up, however, till they have crushed out the evil in Brooklyn at least.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.

A new disease has broken out among the horses in the city, which, if not checked will create as much trouble as the epizootic of two years ago. It is a complaint entirely different from any that has yet appeared. Some horse doctors declare that the disease is of a mild type, runs its course in a very few days, never kills, that the horse does not suffer at all; that it merely feels dull, languid, under the weather, rather sleepy, rather dispirited, like a ward politician "between elections." Other doctors insist that the horse suffers intensely with an aching pain alternating with colic spasms, and that it has proved in many instances fatal. One horse doctor insists that the disease is a form of lung fever. Another is certain that it is a case of catarrhal fever. This latter opinion is rapidly gaining ground, and finds many advocates among the owners of the horses effected, who are having their animals treated for this complaint.

In all the large stables the disease, whatever it is, has run through all the horses. In the stables 517 Washington street, a personal case has occured. A horse was attacked twice by the disorder within two weeks. The first time he was sick six days. The second time the attack lasted half that period. The horse seemed to suffer as if affected with the quinsy sore throat. He refused food, avoided water, but did not lose flesh. In every case but this the animal became thin, but in this instance the horse was, after the second attack, even fleshier than at first. His joints, however, became stiff; he was unable to move, as if he had rheumatism. He did not seem to suffer any, but was as inanimate as a log. The horse the day or night before is perfectly well; when the next feeding-time comes he will not eat; he will not drink; his loins contract and the disorder is in full force, till at last it ceases as suddenly and as causelessly as it appeared. One fact has been verified by experience; the disorder only attacks horses of a certain age. Young horses and horses below 8 or 9 years are unaffected by it; and females are less susceptible to it than males. The disease is spreading rapidly and so far no remedies have been found for it.

THE CHARITIES.

A number of the professional philanthropists of the city enraged at James Gordon Bennett, because he preferred to disburse his money himself, instead of putting it in their hands, attacked him roughly, and Bennet in turn, has subjected them to a microscopic examination. Quite a number of interesting facts have been developed. For instance, there are seventy charities in the city governed and managed by "boards," "agents," &c. These charities disburse $1,700,000, and the cost of carrying them on foots up $185,000! Now, here is where Bennett gets them. Of the seventy, eight are Catholic, and the eight disburses over half of the entire amount, at a cost of $323,000! To make the comparison more sharp and distinct he gives this instance: The House of Refuge, a Protestant charity, collected and disbursed $61,000, at a cost of $33,238, while a Catholic Protectory, the same kind of a charity, expended $305,000 at a cost of $10,374! And Bennett pertinently asks—Where does the money go to? What do the demure individuals in black gloves who collect it do with it? And no one, as yet, has answered his question. The fact is there is a small army of professional philanthropists who live, move, and have their being by the collection and disbursing of money for charities. Of every dollar contributed so many cents stick to their fingers in some way. Mr. Bennett is doing the charitable a good work by his timely exposure.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Saving the cities on the Pacific Coast, New York has more Chinese, resident, than any city in what may be called the civilized world. They are huddled together in the most squalid part of the city, and though they live wretchedly, they manage to save something every day, and many of them are absolutely accumulating property. The emigrants are, to a large extent, men, but they all marry after they have been here a time. It is a singular fact that Chinese men find their wives among the Irish. The Irish women of the lower grades have no objection to marrying the pigtailed Oriental, and they all testify to the fact that they make good, kind husbands. The progeny of these Mongol-Celto marriages are larger than the Chinese, quite as nimble, lithe and active, and very much stronger. But it is a curious mix, isn't it.

FASHION.

Easter commemorates the resurrection of the meek and lowly Jesus. How do his followers in Gotham prepare for it? Read, and get an idea of New York religion.

"Madame ——'s opening of Easter hats has called out the *beau monde*. The elegant drawing room was crowded. Among the nobby hats our attention was called to pretty *ecru* chip, embellished with French flowers and pure ostrich tips, also, exquisitely cut garniture. A lovely chapeau composed of *gros de suez*, in a soft, gray tint, reminds one of Quaker simplicity, and yet there is no lack of grace about this natty Easter hat. Among the *recherche* Easter black silk and camel's hair cloth appear to take the lead in promenade Spring suits. Overskirts are not so extensively worn as formerly. The neat little postilion jacket is quite a favorite with the *bon tons*.'

Isn't this a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous? A "natty Easter Hat!" indeed. But speaking of

HATS AND THINGS,

it costs something to be a fashionable woman in New York. The simplest bonnêt, without flowers or feathers, costs $20, and one as cheap as any woman of pretension would wear costs $50. Then a Spanish Mantilla to suit that bonnet costs $350, the roses on it being $4 each extra! And these two articles, bear in mind, only commence the dress. Some of your lady readers are doubtless able to take the cost of these two items, and from the figures see what the entire outfit from hat to shoes would cost. I can't do it. But this I know: If I ever marry a women of position in New York I shall examine the resources of her papa before the ceremony is pronounced. I shall insist that the old gentleman settles on her at least $20,000 per annum. This sum will take an ordinary belle through, unless she is very ugly, in which case more will be required. But think of a young merchant saddling himself with so expensive a luxury as a fashionable wife! What certain ruin it is for him, if he happens to be in love with her. Is it any wonder that so many young men live at the clubs, and keep rooms of their own, rather than marry? I think not.

PIETRO.

## News and Notes from Washington.

*Proceedings in Congress—The Currency Question in the Senate—An Extra Cabinet Meeting on the Subject—The President's Views—The Centennial Exposition—American Wheat in England—Geneva Award.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The business of the past week has been of a miscellaneous character. The Currency question occupied a portion of the time of the Senate, whereon good deal of opposition is shown to the re-issue of the forty-four million reserved provided for in the Carrency bill which has already passed the House. The President called a special meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday to consider a message which he was preparing on the question of finance, and which will be transmitted to Congress in a few days. The President is reported as expressing an opinion that an insufficiency in the volume of the currency should not be met by an inflation of the circulation of Government paper. He approves of free banking on the basis of the National banks, with a provision for the early redemption, and he thinks the whole question can be best solved in this way. The establishment of banks under this system would take place only as they were needed, and the circulation would be governed by similar laws. The circulation would also be localized, and would better answer the demands of any particular section than by the present system. Free banking would increase the facilities of trade, and the people, instead of hoarding their money, would avail themselves of these banks for the safe keeping of their ready means.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The defeat of the propostion in Congress to appropriate a fund to meet the expenses of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 has had a very beneficial effect, and cannot fail of being largely instrumental in making the enterprize an entire success. It has thrown the people and the State authorities on their own resources, and they have gone into the work, especially in Pennsylvania with a determination to know no failure. The same spirit is being manifested in other States; and seeing these movements and the general determination of the people in favor of the Exposition, Congress will meet the issue yet, no doubt, with a liberal appropriation. The Washington city papers have commended the enterprize of Pennsylvania in the highest terms. The *Republican* of Friday has the following editorial:

"There is something magnificent in the way old Pennsylvania stands by the International Exposition on the 4th of July 1876. Yesterday the city councils of Philadelphia, by a unanimous vote appropriated $1,000,000 to the Centennial, in addition to $500,000 voted before, and also in addition to $1,675,000 from the people themselves. This is exclusive of $1,000,000 from the Legislature, and an additional $1,000,000 now in process of subscription from the people of the city, to which may be added further subscriptions from the interior of the State and from the horse railroads. This great Commonwealth does not, therefore, come to Congress as a petitioner. She offers more than two-thirds of the money herself in actual subscriptions and *bona fide* appropriations, and only asks the Government to keep its pledged faith, and nothing more. The word of the nation has been pledged. Her invitations to the world have been offered and accepted. Pennsylvania is at last before, and with her generous and open hand assumes nearly all the burdens, depending simply upon the nation to make good her bonds, which have never before been violated, and will not be violated now."

The *Star* of Friday says:

"Philadelphia is putting its own shoulders manfully to the wheel. The city council's of Philadelphia, at their meeting yesterday, passed by acclamation and amid great applause the one million centennial appropriation bill. The councils had previously voted $500,000, and the citizens subscribed over a million. The million from the state and a million and a half from the railroads, and further subscriptions expected from the public, will make $5,000,000, a nice little start for a good sized show. Private citizens are coming up to the work in the same spirit. Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the *Ledger*, has subscribed $10,000; Anthony J. Drexel, the banker $5,000, and several other public spirited citizens have put their names down for handsome sums."

There is also an entire change in the sentiment in Congress. Those who were disposed to throw cold water on the enterprise are becoming really enthusiastic in favor of making the Centennial a grand success. In the words of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* there must be "union, fractional feeling patriotic fever and generous zeal, to insure a triumph commensurate with the idea which inspired the scheme." The occasion will certainly be worthy of the effort.

AMERICAN WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

England will depend largely upon the United States for her supply of bread for the current year, Her own crop is short, and so is that of Russia upon which England largely depends, while the yield is not quite an average in other European nations. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture furnishes official figures to show the receipts of wheat and flour in England during January and February, from which I find that while the total receipts of wheat, 7,208,729 cwts., are but little in excess of those of a similar period last year, Russia sends but 1,250,594 cwts., a decrease of 1,177,313; the United States furnishes 4,454,942 cwts., which is an increase of 2,020,951. The receipts of the United States flour increased from 169,227 to 713,389 cwts. Counting wheat and flour as wheat, the United States receipts of those two periods are respectively 5,325,773 and 10,949,852 bushels. Thus the import from Russia was reduced about one-half; from the United States it was more than doubled. There will be a demand, at fair prices, for our remaining surplus. The average prices show only a slight advance, from $1.79 to $1.83, per bushel for United States wheat. The official record of Odessa, the principal port in southern Russia, affords a reliable indication of the extent of the failure. In 1872 the exports of wheat amounted to nearly 23,600,000 bushels; in 1873, to little more than 14,000,000.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee have had the distribution of the Geneva award under consideration for some time. On Wednesday last further consideration of the various propositions was postponed till Monday next, the 13th inst., when final action will be taken in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

The President left Washington for New York in the one o'clock train on Friday. He will remain there several days.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE ON HIS FIRST CIRCUIT.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn early in May when Chief Justice Waite will start on his first circuit, comprising the Richmond and Baltimore Districts.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS TO THE CENTENNIAL.

In accordance with the order of the President of the United States the following persons have been designated to comprise a board of commissioners to be charged with the preparation, arrangement and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institute may decide shall be embraced in the collection to be exhibited at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, 1876: By the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. F. A. Sawyer; by the Secretary of War, Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.; by the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; by the Secretary of the Interior, John Eaton, esq.; by the Postmaster General, Dr. Chas. F. McDonald; by the Department of Agriculture, Wm. Saunders, esq.; by the Smithsonian Institute, Professor S. F. Baird.—The President has designated Colonel S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., to be chairman of the board.

N. B. F.

## Minority Report on the Orphan School Scandal.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.—Mr. Reynolds, from the minority of the joint Committee on Education, to whom was referred the communication of the Superintendent of soldiers' orphans' schools in relation to the charges against A. L. Guss, late principal of the orphans' school at Cassville, while agreeing to many things contained in the report of the majority of said committee, are compelled to dissent from several propositions contained in said report.

The majority assert that "as the jurisdiction of the legislature extends only to the removal of the school, the question of Mr. Gass' guilt or innocence has not necessarily to be passed upon." As the orphans' schools are state institutions, established under state laws and supported exclusively by state appropriations, we believe the legislature or its committee under its direction had full and ample jurisdiction to inquire into their condition and management, and also into the character and conduct of those having these schools in charge. If the committee did not possess this full power and jurisdiction, we all committed an error in hearing and receiving a great mass of testimony totally inadmissible upon any other hypothesis, and which was so scandalous and indecent as to be deemed improper for publication.

Notwithstanding the want of jurisdiction asserted, the majority proceed to assume jurisdiction by stating; "While much of the testimony is contradictory, enough remained to justify the committee in believing that the conduct of Prof. A. L. Guss was of an improper character."—The improper conduct charged against Prof. Guss by the enemies of the Cassville soldiers' orphans' school is said to have occurred between 1868 and the spring of 1872, and was attempted to be proven by five of the former pupils of the school—three girls and two boys. These witnesses were contradicted or impeached to such an extent that we believe no jury could convict Professor Guss of any of the specifications contained in the charges upon their testimony.

After pronouncing Professor Guss guilty of improper conduct, the majority say: "But as the reputation of Professor Guss is not only involved, but also the reputation of scores of soldiers' orphans, the question of his guilt or innocence is remitted to the courts for investigation." How this *remittitur* is to take effect and result in an investigation in the courts which will vindicate the reputation of Professor Guss as well as the reputation of the scores of soldiers' orphans, if he or they are innocent, we are unable to comprehend.

It is doubtless true that these rumors of improper conduct are now current throughout the county, but they are believed only by the "bitter and unrelenting enemies" of Professor Guss and the Cassville school. The superintendent of soldiers' orphans testified that no mother or guardian ever made application to the department for the removal of any of these children on the ground of these rumors; and it also appears in the testimony that after these rumors of improper conduct in connection with orphans had reached the ears of their mothers and guardians, they either permitted them to remain or applied for the admission of other children into that school. *It nowhere appears in the evidence that at the time of this investigation* these scandalous stories were familiar to the children or were the subject of daily conversation or that the progress or the morals of the school were impaired thereby.—On the contrary it must have been apparent to the committee that this school was under most excellent discipline, and showed marked signs of prosperity to such a degree as could only be attained under the present system.

We are fully of the opinion that it is detrimental to the best interest of these schools that any one having control of them should be a candidate for political office, much less as the publisher of a newspaper and a politician with "bitter and unrelenting enemies" in a county split with factions and demoralized by strife and hate." But we see no reason why these children, at present so comfortably situated, almost in the very sight of their homes, when mothers and guardians are near to them, should be removed to distant parts of the state and the school broken up to gratify the "strife and hate" of the personal enemies of Professor Guss, if the cause for the currency of these rumors as given by the majority, is removed, namely: that Professor Guss has the control of the property, is the publisher of a newspaper and a politician with bitter and unrelenting enemies. We do unhesitatingly dissent from that portion of the report of the majority which would seek to remedy this unhappy condition of affairs by placing these children in other schools where, like a contagious disease, these rumors may be carried to corrupt other minds, if it be true, as stated by them, that these rumors are now current in the school. The result of this change would be to remove them from the care and watchfulness of mothers and guardians, and mark not only those who are there now, but who have gone into the world to care for themselves, with the sanction of the legislature, that they have been reared under improper influences and that their characters are covered with suspicion.—The future of these children appeals to our consideration far above the clamors of passion and hate.

If it be true, as stated by the majority, that the superintendent of soldiers' orphans testified before the committee, "if the rumors concerning Prof. Guss were generally current in the school and in the school and in the community *and were believed*, even if untrue, the effect would be to destroy the school and the system," these reasons for the removal of the school are untenable in the light of the testimony taken at Cassville, where scores of witnesses, from three townships in the immediate neighborhood testified, with but two exceptions from that entire region (and these men were Guss' "bitter and unrelenting enemies"), that the rumors were not believed; that in many cases they were never heard of by the witness until the commencement of this investigation, and that they believed the school was well managed and prosperous.

We believe that the Cassville school and the neighborhood thereof possess superior advantages for the education of the children now there; that the school is now well and properly managed, and that the good name and welfare of these unfortunate orphans demand that the school should remain where it now is, if possible. But believing that it is inconsistant with the best interests of the school that the proprietor and real manager should be actively engaged in local and party politics, we would recommend that the superintendent of soldier's orphans' school be directed to cause this school to be removed from Cassville as soon as practicable, unless the property be sold or leased by the proprietor to such person or persons as the governor and superintendent of soldiers' orphans' schools may designate.

We would also recommend that the testimony taken by the committee be delivered into the hand of the superintendent of orphans' schools.

In this connection we deem it proper to make some suggestions for the future action of the legislature in regard to all of these schools. The state has assumed a responsibility as to the care and education of soldiers' orphans which it cannot in justice abandon. The only question of pressing importance to be determined by the legislature is the true interest of these children. The present system of paying to certain proprietors a gross sum for the board, clothing and education of the orphans makes the money interest of the proprietor and the welfare of the scholar two opposing principles. The care and sustenance of children should never be put to such a hazard. Besides this the character of a school should not be imperiled by a proprietorship subject to the change for a money consideration and practically beyond the control of proper authority.

The separation of the sexes at the age at which scholars are received and cared for in the orphans' schools is a measure of reform which we believe will commend itself to the general judgement without argument. The unfortunate scandal at Cassville only enforces the propriety of a change in this respect without originating the reasons for it.

As a means, therefore, of curing present evils and preventing their recurrence we recommend:

First—That the proprietorship and control of the soldiers' orphans schools should be transferred to the state and state authorities.

Second—That the girls and boys be educated and maintained in schools separately set apart for each sex.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. ORVIS,
JOHN M. REYNOLDS,

Of the committee on the part of the house.


## Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

*Dear Sir*—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefitted that I have discontinued the use. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly, MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

☞ I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. I have seen it used by my wife and by many others who were sick and afflicted, with wonderful effect. It seems to always cure.

E. H. Sparks,
Albany, Ga.



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FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.


TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LAND IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 12th of March 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurer's of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the second Monday of June, in the year 1815, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily occuring by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as herein after described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the public sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MONTGOMERY,
Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

TREASURER'S Office, April 8, 1874.

The amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following named tracts of unseated land up to and including the year 1874.

| Acres Per. | Warrantees or Owners. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Barree Township.* | |
| 865 ..... | James and W. Shannon | $57 71 |
| 437 ..... | Moses Vanost | 27 54 |
| 436 ..... | Robert Auston | 27 53 |
| 160 ..... | Martin Orlady | 10 08 |
| | *Broad Top City.* | |
| ..... | Benjamin Fugle (4 lots, Nos. 120, 320, 319 and 321 | 2 40 |
| | *Brady Township.* | |
| 84 ..... | Lewis Igo | 2 52 |
| ..... | John McComb, (sand bonks) | 48 00 |
| 392 40 | Joseph Weble | 12 07 |
| 402 ..... | John Watson | 4 83 |
| 43 43 | Anderson Bell | 2 52 |
| 425 ..... | William Watson | 4 09 |
| 397 ..... | Robert Watson | 9 93 |
| 33 ..... | Daniel King | 78 |
| 11 ..... | Levi Kaufman | 45 |
| | *Cass Township.* | |
| 150 ..... | Hugh Morrison | 15 75 |
| 207 ..... | John Sills | 42 09 |
| 275 ..... | T. E. Orbison | 1 65 |
| 419 ..... | William Dunn | 38 40 |
| | *Cromwell Township.* | |
| 403 70 | James Galbraith | 2 40 |
| 403 77 | John Galbraith | 5 08 |
| 383 31 | Charles Dayler | 2 31 |
| 391 17 | John Smith | 2 08 |
| 402 33 | Alexander McKeehan | 2 53 |
| 250 ..... | George Stevenson | 1 50 |
| 558 5¼ | Royer & Dewees | 29 81 |
| 53 ..... | Henry Sander | 64 |
| 416 ..... | Michael J. Martin | 2 08 |
| 265 ..... | Michael J. Martin | 1 60 |
| 331 ..... | Michael J. Martin | 1 10 |
| 418 ..... | Michael J. Martin | 7 60 |
| 389 ..... | William Spring | 11 50 |
| 242 ..... | William Blair | 7 74 |
| 271 ..... | John Blair | 8 68 |
| 229 ..... | Benjamin Price | 7 04 |
| 23 ..... | Jonathan Alloway | 74 |
| 146 ..... | Job Mann | 26 10 |
| 329 ..... | Henry Alexander | 10 84 |
| | Thomas Johns, (2 lots in Dudley) | 23 |
| 107 80 | Benjamin Penn | 3 42 |
| 39 ..... | Samuel Snee | 93 |
| 160 ..... | Jonathan Pugh | 3 20 |
| 235 ..... | Speer & Dougherty | 8 24 |
| 438 40 | Speer & Dougherty | 14 02 |
| 152 ..... | Daniel Newcomer | 6 20 |
| 150 ..... | John F. Baker | 4 80 |
| 75 ..... | John P. Baker | 3 30 |
| 75 ..... | A. B. Bassel | 2 40 |
| 100 ..... | J. N. Spangler | 3 20 |
| 6 ..... | John Howard | 19 |
| | John Howard, (4 lots in New Granada Carlton township) | 64 |
| 2 ..... | B. C. Lytle | 35 |
| 27 ..... | Clement's heirs | 1 72 |
| 107 ..... | William Settle | 7 51 |
| 21 ..... | A. W. Anderson | 2 40 |
| 50 ..... | J. McClain | 1 60 |
| 401 ..... | Shoemaker's heirs | 6 84 |
| 47 ..... | Joseph S. Martin | 1 50 |
| 322 ..... | John Murphy | 10 80 |
| 54 ..... | G. W. Speer | 1 72 |
| 241 ..... | Levi Evans | 29 18 |
| 40 ..... | John Entrekin | 2 41 |
| 121 ..... | Cresswell | 15 12 |
| 12 ..... | Ketterman | 1 53 |
| 140 ..... | J. W. Mattern and R. A. Miller | 3 48 |
| 113 ..... | F. H. Lane | 3 62 |
| | *Franklin Township.* | |
| 21 ..... | W. Barley's heirs | 2 52 |
| 20 ..... | Robert Gardner | 3 60 |
| | *Henderson Township.* | |
| 457 ..... | William Michiner | 15 72 |
| 438 ..... | Thomas Michiner | 13 76 |
| | *Hopewell Township.* | |
| 230 ..... | Henry Bates | 3 40 |
| 200 ..... | Conrad Bates | 11 70 |
| | *Jackson Township.* | |
| 400 ..... | Thomas Parmer | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | George Stever | 5 80 |
| 414 ..... | Jacob Heltrych | 6 09 |
| 400 ..... | Hilary Baker | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Thomas Russel | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | David Ralston | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Thomas Ralston | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Ephraim Jones | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | John Brown | 5 80 |
| 457 ..... | Jonathan Reistly | 6 09 |
| 422 ..... | James Dean | 5 94 |
| 400 ..... | Henry Canar | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | John Adams | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Henry West | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Alexander Johnston | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Thomas McClure | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | John Ralston | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | William Steel | 4 40 |
| 400 ..... | Samuel Canan | 5 80 |
| 395 ..... | Abraham Dean | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | James Fulton | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Samuel Marshall | 9 55 |
| 400 ..... | Robert Caldwell | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Matthew Simpson | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | James McClure | 5 80 |
| 57 ..... | Deming's heirs | 74 |
| 570 55 | Henry Stever | 1 17 |
| 400 ..... | John Fulton | 5 80 |
| 400 ..... | Adam Bucran | 1 20 |
| 400 ..... | John Culbraith | 5 80 |
| 414 10 | George Wilport | 1 24 |
| 400 ..... | George Wice | 5 80 |
| 392 53 | George Remmell | 1 80 |
| 57 ..... | Deming's heirs | 2 32 |
| | *Oneida Township.* | |
| 19 ..... | James Cullen | 63 |
| | *Juniata Township.* | |
| 200 ..... | J. B. Given & W. Barrick | 5 00 |
| | *Penn Township.* | |
| 207 ..... | Peter Shaver | 1 42 |
| 100 ..... | John & George Sailor | 1 20 |
| 120 ..... | Mathias Wesco | 1 80 |
| | *Porter Township.* | |
| 150 ..... | William Smith | 19 [illegible] |


## New To-Day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 160 ..... | William Smith | 9 60 |
| 432 ..... | William Smith | 35 11 |
| 382 ..... | William Smith | 24 24 |
| | *Shirley Township.* | |
| 411 80 | Peter Wertz | 1 24 |
| 439 135 | Agnes Gardner | 1 32 |
| 405 58 | James Caldwell | 1 32 |
| 414 83 | Samuel Kennedy | 1 24 |
| 50 ..... | Joseph Richards | 1 26 |
| | *Springfield Township.* | |
| 300 ..... | Stacy Young | 1 89 |
| 75 ..... | George Elberts | 90 |
| 125 ..... | R. X. Blair | 74 |
| 4 ..... | Caldwell's heirs | 08 |
| 2 0 ..... | Laupler & Marshall | 1 44 |
| | *Tell Township.* | |
| 335 120 | Simon Potter | 2 04 |
| 414 ..... | John Pence | 2 48 |
| 431 113 | Adam Clow | 3 58 |
| 400 ..... | Patterson's heirs | 2 40 |
| 200 ..... | Patterson & Stein | 1 20 |
| | *Tod Township.* | |
| 395 ..... | Samuel Cornelius | 33 17 |
| 96 ..... | Speer & Wharton | 4 83 |
| 152 ..... | Eliel Smith | 11 84 |
| 429 ..... | William Shaaff | 25 56 |
| 574 ..... | Thomas Benton | 75 79 |
| 220 ..... | M. J. Martin | 15 11 |
| 398 ..... | Thomas Mowan | 23 43 |
| 247 ..... | Robert Irvin | 29 44 |
| 400 ..... | James Witer | 33 60 |
| 167 ..... | M. J. Martin | 12 16 |
| 209 ..... | M. J. Martin | 12 01 |
| 175 ..... | Isaac Wilson | 14 69 |
| 174 ..... | Isaac Wampler | 14 47 |
| | *Union Township.* | |
| 192 ..... | John

# The Huntingdon Journal.

**Wednesday Morning, April 8, 1874.**

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

### Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Call and settle.

Moving day was lively.

Our new job room is cosy.

Henry Leister occupies his new hotel.

Russ is delighted with his new quarters.

Easter Sunday was as squally as usual.

The Legislature convened yesterday again.

Orbisonia wants a policeman and a lock-up.

The public schools re-opened on Monday last.

Twaddle—Two mortal columns of it in the last *Globe*.

We will be glad to hear from "Cinderella" frequently.

The shovel and the hoe brigade are coming to the front.

Charles Estes, esq., now looks down from Mount Pisgah.

The hands in the Altoona shops work only eight hours per day.

The first of April has come and gone, and money ought to become plentier.

The Tod township dreamer, it is said, dreams correctly. The villain grows pale.

Five hundred employees have been discharged from the Harrisburg car works.

Fresh Shad, every Wednesday and Friday, at the "Gem," on Allegheny street.

A neat iron fence around the Presbyterian church would add to its appearance.

Don't fail to bring or send in all you owe us, next week, or the week following.

There isn't much fun in moving a printing office to the third-story of a building.

Some of our young men sport base ball moustaches—nine hairs on each side.

The Guss indignation meeting was opened with prayer and closed with "cussin."

Lamberson is doing good work on the river bridge at the foot of Fourth street.

Home-spun coffee, made of rye, is used in Orbisonia. This is said to be economy.

Rev. Messinger has been quite ill from the effects of a severe cold, taken while moving.

Politics was the theme of conversation for the past ten days. There is music in the air.

The Council has postponed the question of Water Works until the municipal election in 1875.

Not a few colds were taken on "moving day." It was one of the meanest days of the year.

"Noot" Cunningham, of Altoona, dropped in to see us on Friday. He looks as rosy as a peach.

Fourth rate whiskey is said to be plenty at a certain place in Orbisonia. How do you know?

Alexandria has five candidates for Constable. They are said to be as busy as nailers. Pitch in.

J. Mifflin Swoope is going to erect a three-story brick building on Allegheny street, near the depot.

The lady who hurriedly visited her sick mother, on the first of April, "has a spite" at a Doctor now.

The masculines of Warriorsmark rejoice with exceeding great joy at the prospect of getting a barber.

The new board-walk, in Orbisonia, is said to be a nuisance, about 2 o'clock, A. M. No doubt the beaux think so.

The old Methodist church at Scottsville is a disgrace to that denomination and to the community generally.

The juniors were at "Cypress Cottage" on Saturday evening last. No doubt they enjoyed themselves hugely.

The Campbell troupe has been favoring Orbisonia with several entertainments which are pronounced a success.

They have "shooting matches" frequently on Allegheny street. Twenty-five cents a pop! Who goes for the beer?

The views of politicians are changeable.—They remind us of the thimble rigger, "now you see it, and now you don't."

The Plummer Saw Mill, in Tod township, made its first cut on Thursday, the 26th ult., after a repose of nearly six weeks.

Messrs. Jesse Fetterhoof, Samuel Gray, Joseph Beck and C. Dengate are building houses in Warriorsmark this Spring.

Warriorsmark has one of the finest M. E. Churches in the Conference. It speaks well for the farmers in that neighborhood.

The list of unseated lands, advertised for sale to pay taxes, will be found in to day's paper. There is quite a string of them.

The dwelling house of Mr. George Oshell, in Warriorsmark township, was burned on Monday, the 30th ult. Loss about $300.

Dr. Dunwiddie and Job Truax have started a new drug store, in Warriorsmark, in which they have placed a handsome glass front.

Shaver's Cereek Post office has just been changed by the Post-office Department to Petersburg. This is avery sensible change.

The waste houses along Trough Creek will no more be haunted, fat meat will not be called for, nor will the fish grow scarce. Guss leaves!

Are we to have a respectable town hall or opera house? We thought this question was settled eight months ago, but it seems we were mistaken.

A pretty young, lady at a boarding house in Orbisonia, has the compliments of a correspondent. We can't be so personal as we were asked to be.

Col. Wm. Foster, who had just returned from Philadelphia and New York, has had a severe attack of neuralgia. He has been confined to his bed.

Judge Clarkson and Dr. Isaac Guss were the principal targets at the Guss indignation meeting. These good gentlemen can stand the wrath. Pooh!

Our friend, Jacob, is now located on Fishers' corner, where he has piled up great heaps of store boxes, as if he intended to supply the entire community.

Popular—The man who received 22 votes out of 104 at the opening of the Sabbath School last Sabbath, at Three Springs! The rest declined to vote. Bah!

The parties who went up to No. 933, West Huntingdon, to find the JOURNAL, office on the firstof April, blessed Lewey Richter. The card on the door No. 500 did it.

Utterly disgusted—The fellows who wanted and did'nt get the postoffice. They only numbered about 300. Every voter in town expected it to bring grist to his mill.

In the late exciting contest for Auditor, in Tod township, between H. S. Green and Eli Plummer, the former is represented as coming out of the "wee end of the horn."

The good citizens, of Alexandria, complain that some of the boys of the town who claim to be very nice, act very badly while the mail is being distributed. Quit it!

Rev. J. C. Barr, of Alexandria, preached an excellent sermon on Temperance or the ladies' movement. Hope they don't need anything of that kind in that quiet old town.

The Lewistown *Gazette* has been enlarged and dressed in a bran new suit, which makes it look as bright as a gold dollar—if any person can remember how bright that is.

A large number of the followers of Guss were disgusted with the performance at the Cassville indignation meeting. Both Guss and "Jason," it is reported, were intoxicated.

Dr. D. W. Hyskell, of Warriorsmark, graduated at the close of the last session of the Pennsylvania University, and has located at Saulsburg, this county. We wish him success.

Our job office has been fixed up in our new quarters, and we now have one of the best rooms, as we always have had one of the best job offices, in the State. Send along your orders.

The Morrison House is to be entirely refitted, painted, papered, slate roofed, and everything made as neat and trim as a bran new dress. James will do the nice thing by those who call with him.

Rev. E. Shoemaker has become preacher in charge of the Three Springs circuit, which he left three years ago. Mr. Shoemaker is an original, close, practical preacher of the M. E. Church.

A few days ago, at Waterfall Mills, Fulton county, Charles Corbin picked out the eyes of a certain notorious man by the name of Mosby, Well's Valley. Dr. Hunter says he may regain the sight of one.

A sewer is badly wanted from Mifflin street to the river, on Fifteenth street. The borough and railroad authorities should put one in. It is so wet in that locality that "Juniata Shakes" ought to be numerous.

S. L. Glasgow, we understand, has been offered $10,000 for his farm, at Three Springs, Clay township. $3,000 on 1st April, 1875, and the balance in one and two years afterward. Negotiations still pending.

Our friend Rev. A. R. Miller, late of Richmond, Va., goes to Newton Hamilton. We congratulate the M. E. Church at that place on securing the services of so able and efficient a pastor. Come and see us, friend.

Fourteen kegs in a single evening, says the South side brewer, were carried across the Fourth street bridge. And you can imagine his mortification on hearing, at ten o'clock the next day, that the retailers were out. Rather a good business!

Some fellow passed through the transom of S. S. Africa's confectionary, one night last week, and appropriated a few cents of change. He made a similar descent upon the tobacco shop of James E. Port, with about the same success. The rascal should be captured and sent west of the mountain.

The East Broad Top Company, it is said, will commence the erection of two Furnaces in the locality of the Three Springs, during the summer, in case they can find ore to justify the undertaking. Members of the company were making the necessary inspection about ten days ago. Ore can be obtained.

The Pennsylvania railroad is still cutting down expenses. It must do this to keep up the net receipts. We doubt whether there is any corporation under the sun that has been so systematically robbed as this road has been. The time has come for the stockholders to see that a stop is put to this sort of thing.

The indignant Potato Bugs and their Democratic allies, who assembled at Cassville, sent a committee to Harrisburg to induce the powers-that-be to rent or buy the school buildings. It is rather late for this step after the Committee has recommended the removal of the school. Six months ago it might have been feasible.

We copy an article from the Altoona *Tribune* on the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, for the purpose of showing the members of that body how easily it is to fall into disrepute by failing to comply with a contract.—This matter ought to have been satisfactorily arranged, and all would have gone "merry as a marriage bell."

The appeal, held in Tod township, on the 13th ult., was largely attended by the taxpayers seeking redress of grievances. Esquire Plummer determined to have things equalized, and there was a shaking among the dry bones. It is rumored that every man seeking redress, on that day, received it. If so it is an electioneering dodge.

Mr. Essington Hammond, proprietor of Sarah Furnace, Maria and Franklin Forges, of Blair county, made an assignment of all his property, on the 25th ult., for the benefit of his creditors, appointing J. K. McLanahan and James Gardner, of Hollidaysburg, his Assignees. His liabilities are estimated at $200,000. He has a large amount of property.

At a meeting of the coal miners in Johnstown, the other day, two thousand persons were present. The committee appointed to wait upon Hon. D. J. Morrell, to ascertain if a compromise could be made, reported that that gentleman declined to come to any terms whatever. Mr. John Siney made a long speech to the miners, urging them to stand by the union.

On the first instant John G. Boyer, esq., took possession of the "Franklin House" and he is filling it with new furniture from attic to basement. It will be one of the best furnished houses along the line of railroad when the new proprietor gets through with it. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer know how to keep a hotel, and they invite all their former patrons to give them a call.

An item in the last *Monitor* brings an Alexandria man to his feet. The item it question states that an individual was seen in church who had on a pair of boots that he had worn for sixteen years. The Alexandria chap knocks this into a three cocked hat. He says William Christy, of that place, has worn a pair of boots for 24 years and a hat for 21 years. Beat that who can.

The meerschaum item of news, in the Bedford *Gazette*, and the Plummer-Truman and Scott candidacy in the Huntingdon *Globe*, are twin sisters. The author would make a most excellent witness for Guss. The same item speaks of Mrs. Ferrell, the postmistress at Eagle Foundry, as being unable to read or write. The Government knew what it was doing. She is as capable of dealing out mail matter as some of the politicians of Tod are to deal out tickets.

The Board of School Directors, of Huntingdon, have employed the following corps of teachers: Prof. J. Irvin White, Principal; Jacob Black, 1st Grammar; Sarah E. Gregory, 2nd Grammar; R. Mary Miller, Intermediate; Mary McCoy, 1st Primary; Murtie Shaver, 2nd Primary; Martha Welsh, 3rd Primary; 4th Primary to be supplied. West Huntingdon: George W. Sanderson, Grammar; Belle E. Glazier, Intermediate; Mary Grim, 1st Primary; 2nd Primary to be supplied.—Colored School: Mr. Cresswell.

Our devil burst into the office, the other day, holding his sides with laughter, and when he was able to control himself he stated he had just overheard two men discussing politics on the street, and that one, who appeared to be aggrieved at something, said the "Republicans of the town of Huntingdon are a strange breed of cats," which so amused him that he almost went into "conniptions." He said the idea of tying up two cats by their tails and throwing them over a pole suggested itself to him, as he always liked to see the treacherous things fight.

Birmingham is an ancient village, situated three miles east of Tyrone, in Huntingdon county. Once it was an important point in this vicinity, but now comparatively retired. It has a population of some two hundred, a large portion of whom are advanced in years. Of the aged male people we have the names of John Owens, esq., aged 84 years; James Thompson, 83; Jno. Copley, 77; Abram Smith, 77; John Walls, 75; John Knode, 75; Charles Zeck, 70; Jesse Beigle, 66; Samuel Russell, 64, and Stephen Harding, 60. Geo. W. Moore, D. Crowell and William Cunningham, whose exact ages we do not know, are also numbered with the old people of the place. Of the ladies who are advanced in life we have been furnished with the names of Mrs. McCullough-Owens, Moore, Madison, Merrits, Walls, Neville, and Cunningham.—*Tyrone Herald.*

ONCE AGAIN.—*The Huntingdon Agricultural Society—Its Failure to Pay a Just Claim.*—A few days since the *Morning Tribune* called attention to the fact that the young men who run the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, positively refused or failed to pay the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, of this city, the prize of one hundred dollars offered to the company whose engine would throw a stream of water the greatest distance at a contest conducted during the last fall meeting of the Society in question, and which was fairly won by the Vigilant Company. Since mention was made of the matter the Hollidaysburg *Register* has had this to say:

The Altoona *Tribune* thinks the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society ought to pay the award of one hundred dollars which they offered to the engine throwing a stream of water the greatest distance, to the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, of that city, she having "filled the bond"—and we think so too.

In addition to the foregoing, the Huntingdon JOURNAL, of this week, contained the following on the same subject:

The Altoona *Tribune* goes for the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society and the Huntingdon Fire Company for not paying over a prize of $100 due the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, of Altoona. We thought this money was paid over? What's the matter? The firemen assure us that they have nothing to do with it. Why don't the Agricultural Society pay it?

The JOURNAL utters brave words, and with it we inquire, "what's the matter?" Why is the claim, than which there is none more just, not paid? With due deference and in all candor we are free to admit that the manner in which the Huntingdon boys conduct an agricultural exhibition or county fair is not calculated to impress either the resident or visitor with their competency or reliability for the task they have undertaken. If they thus violate with impunity the promises made to one party, they doubtless did and will continue to do so with many another, until the fraud and deception is unearthed. As they acted in bad faith with the Vigilant Fire Company, they also acted in a like manner with other Blair county people who assisted in making the exhibition the success it proved to be. One gentleman of this city entered his horse for a speed premium, promptly complying with the rules of the society in paying the entrance fee of ten per cent. of the purse, yet in addition thereto he was compelled to do something which no other association ever asked or doubtless ever will ask a person to do who enters a horse for a speed premium—pay gate money for himself, horse and groom. The gentleman succeeded in taking first money in the race, yet had he been as lenient toward the agricultural society as the Vigilant Fire Company has been, he too would be wondering what is the reason assigned for the failure to pay a just claim. Had he not threatened to expose the incompetency of the management of the society, and at the same time taken the initiatory steps toward the collection of the claim by legal process, we are inclined to the belief that he would never have secured a sum of money which had been fairly and honorably won. Other examples of the loose manner in which the thing has been managed, might be cited, but we forbear. The motto of Ned Nevin, the newsboy, was: "If I do nothing bad, something good will come to me," but it is not applicable to the management of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.—*Altoona Daily Tribune, April 2.*

BARNUM COMING.—We have received a letter from P. T. Barnum, in which he says: "No one knows better than I the value of "printers' ink," as the millions I have spent in advertising attest. And no one appreciates more highly the courtesy and liberal treatment I have universally received from editors throughout the world. Without the notoriety obtained through the public press, amusements would languish. Fortunately for managers, the public, always on the *qui vive* for something new, feel an interest in reading their plans and purposes. Another year has rolled around and a new season come, with new efforts and enterprises, necessitating another appendix to my autobiography—now in press. This book was first published by Burr & Co., of Hartford, in 1869, and sold by subscription only, at $3.50 per copy. In 1871 I purchased the copyright and electrotype plates, and have enlarged the book to 800 pages, beside adding new illustrations, and bringing the record down to March, 1874. * * I intend to visit your region, during the coming summer, with my great show."

SHADE GAP ITEMS.—The following very personal items, from Shade Gap, were sent us in a bunch, last week:

Plenty—Marriageable widows.

Scarce—Widowers to match.

In town—The girl who "never told a lie."

In demand—Family bibles! Cheap at ten cents! Save the record, Sam. Smart.

Played out—That old whisky barrel on the corner. Local Option is getting too strong.

Out of funds—Our correspondent of the *Monitor*. It is well we have a *trust*-y postmaster.

On the wane—Turkey roasts in the suburbs of Shade Gap! Invitations came too thick, and so———

Economical—The young man who made auction of his old clothes, last week, in order to raise money to buy a new suit. We expect to see him out in "full feather" in a few days.

HYACINTH.

GOOD NEWS.—*West Huntingdon Must Come Out.*—The people of West Huntingdon will rejoice to learn that Messrs. March & Bro., have purchased John Etter's store and will hereafter conduct the business in the name of Wm. March & Bro.'s Branch-Store. They are about to re-stock it with a complete assortment of everything the people need. The senior of the firm is now in the east buying the new stock and in a few days the people of West Huntingdon can get what they want near home at prices at least as low as the old town can offer. W. W. Fouse, our well-known, clever and accommodating townsman, will have charge of the store, and do his best to please customers and make it their interest to buy of him. ap.8-2t

EVEBBODY LOOK HERE!—Henry & Co. are receiving, this week, from the New York market, a very large assortment of Cassimeres for boy's and men's wear, which they will sell very cheap for cash. Call and examine, and you will certainly be pleased. They are also receiving, this week, the very latest novelties in Ladies' Dress Goods, which they will gladly exhibit to any and all who may favor them with a call. They think it no trouble to show their goods, even if you don't buy.

THE man who created such a sensation, on the back streets, the other day, running along bare-headed and jostling everybody aside, was on his way to Massey's cheap grocery, where everything in his line can be had at the lowest figure. [ap.8 4t.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—You can get the neatest fitting suit of clothes, made out of anything from cottonade up to the finest French cloth, at the lowest figures ever before offered in the county, by going to HENRY & CO.

## An Irish Treat.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

To Lewistown Station the westward bound train
Dashed up in a chillin March rain;
The conductor was mad and he savagely roared,
"Be quick, ladies; front car, Pat; yes, all aboard!"

Droppin into a sate, I dhrew out a new pipe,
I noticed the agent, for gain he was ripe,
Approachin mesilf wid the air of a Czar,
Sez he, "let me sell you a first-rate cigar."

Havin purchased the wade, I proceded to get
An aisy position in which I might sit;
Wid feet elevated and breast shwelled to match,
I consulted the face of me tin dollar watch.

But while I was thryin in vain to create
The impression that Dennis was somebody great,
Along come that agent, on profit intent,
And over me brogans he graciously bent.

Addhressin me thus, wid a shmirk and a shmile,
Sez he, "me bright scion of Erin's green Isle,
The history I sell of 'The Mulligan Guard,'
The brave volunteers of New York, seventh ward."

A glance at the contents convinced me at once
The writer was anything else than a dunce;
I dhrew from me pocket me wallet so flat,
Remarkin, "the volume is not dear at that."

Thin fifteen bright pennies, wrung out by hard shtroke,
Changed hands, and the writer was hopelessly broke,
Except a big cint that I brought o'er the say,
I carried along to kape witches away.

Some laborers, workin below Manayunk,
No doubt thought that "Paddy" was cleverly dhrunk;
I snorted and roared, as I read that vile book,
Until all the lamps in the shmokin car shook.

But I hav'nt room all the scenes to describe
Enacted by that melo-dramatic tribe;
At some future time the story I'll make,
And so for the prisint my exit I'll take.

ADVERTISEMENTS—*How Money Spent has Proved to be Money Earned.*—Advertisements in newspapers, as now published in journals wherever the English language is spoken, were not generally known until early in the last century. The earliest British newspapers were quite destitute of advertisments; the first business notices found in these pioneer sheets relate to books; next we find runaway apprentices posted in the papers; quack medicines followed. The first article of merchandize advertised by a trader, except books and medical mostrums, was tea. Auctions came into vogue and had quite a rage about 200 years ago; they were advertised and added considerable to the revenue of the newspapers. The English theatres did not advertise their entertainments till the year 1701, and it was not until 1745 that a British newspaper attempted to depend for support upon the advertisements it contained.

Since the last-named date the leading papers of England have derived large revenues from advertisements, and the price now charged is considerably more than is paid to the best journals in the large cities of the United States. In an examination before a parliamentary committee, several years ago, it was stated that the cash receipts of the London *Times* for advertising had reached to $33,435 a week, or nearly $5,500 a business day. A count of the advertisements in a single copy of the *Times* the same year revealed that it had no less than 2,575 advertisements. Some firms in London have paid $150,000 a year in advertising their articles, and others expend $1,000 a week the year through to keep their name and business before the public, and they all find the money thus paid to be well invested.

As the value of advertisements has become recognized by business men, various new plans have been tried to bring establishments into notice. Circulars are often distributed broadcast, clocks covered with printed cards and mirrors with advisements in the frames are put in public places, illustrated books with advertisements on alternate pages, large and small handbills are conspicuously posted, transparencies are lighted at night, signs are suspended across streets, men and boys covered by advrstising boards are employed to parade in public. In short, every possible device has been resorted to for bringing different branches of business and special articles before the public.

No doubt many of these plans answer special purposes; but for a storekeeper, or for increasing the sale of a good article, or bringing customers for books, houses, lands or general merchandise, such as thousands purchase, no plan of advertising, however novel, is so effective as the columns of a good newspaper that enters thousands of homes, and is read by all members of the family. The courts recognize this; and in all cases of the sale of real estate, the appointment of administrators or guardians and the allowance of accounts, the newspaper is selected as the only sure means of reaching interested parties.

To lead, picture and develop the life of Pennsylvania; to represent its action and aggressive thoughts on all questions; to outline the current of social and political life of the state, is the idea and end of *Forney's Weekly Press*, of Philadelphia. Confessedly it has been the most representative and comprehensive of Pennsylvania Journals. It is without a single exception the best family paper in the country. Its complication of news both foreign and domestic, is unsurpassed; its correspondents inferior to none; its literary and agricultural departments equal to the best in America. See advertisement elsewhere.

WM. MARCH & BRO. would return their thanks to their friends in town and county for the patronage of the past season, and would announce that in a few days they will have their new spring stock ready for inspection.—They would invite all to call and see them, assuring them they can sell goods cheaper than the cheapest. Cash buyers will save money by giving them a trial. Their country friends attending court should not forget them, but be sure to call before buying elsewhere. It.

CUT THIS OUT.—*It may Save You Money.*—Henry & Co.'s stock of Carpets is complete, and judging from the immense rolls of it carried away last week, everybody knows it, and this is to inform them that we will keep the stock up full and complete of the latest patterns, and will sell cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold a few years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call soon or address

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Ap1-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Oliver Cunningham has just opened a large wholesale Boot and Shoe Store at No. 330 Allegheny street, where he can supply merchants with all goods in his line, cheaper than they can buy them from Jobbers in the East, as he gets all his goods direct from Boston, at manufacturers' prices. April-3t.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

NOTICE!!—The undersigned hereby gives notice for the *last time*, to all persons that are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts before the 25th of April, or they will be left for collection.

Apr1-2t. OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.

LADIES, THIS NOTICE IS FOR YOU.—Henry & Co.'s is the place to buy your Gaiters. They are receiving a very large stock of them, this week. Go and see them and you will not be disappointed.

## *LITERARY DEPARTMENT.*

A. B. Brumbaugh, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon.

*Expression:* Its Anatomy and Philosophy, by Sir Charles Bell, K. H., with the Original Notes and Illustrations designed by the Author; and with additional illustrations by the editor of the "Phrenological Journal." 12 mo. cloth $1.50 S. R. Wells, New York.)

This is an enlarged and entirely new edition of a work of great scientific and physiological interest. It is comprised of ten essays, so arranged as to give a complete history of the subject; a subject of very great interest to all who are in any way brought into contact with the world around them; and of special interest to physicians and others who are so often brought in contact with persons while under the effect of the Emotions, where the expression often reveals what no language could convey. The book, if well studied and understood, will teach principles which can be made available in the selection of apprentices, farm hands, kitchen girls, servants, &c., or the choosing of friends, or companions, and thus be of immense value. It is not entirely without a spiritual or religious tone, even contrasting the vicious with the good, in such a way as to leave the weight of the impression in favor of the good, pure and beautiful. The engravings illustrate the text, and in themselves give a remarkably clear history of the subject. We have in the work the whole range of human character and expression, from the divine loveliness and purity of angels and saints, to the strength, fierceness, and brutality of the executioner. We have an objection to urge against the book, however, which we will call a presumptuous fault, though written for English readers, it contains many quotations and notes from the Latin, French, &c., which are always a vexation to those who do not understand these languages. Though they might be omitted in some instances, without impairing the sense, yet we always feel that if the thoughts therein contained were worth quoting, they should be quoted in the same language in which the book is written. These quotations may properly display the knowledge of the writer, but they do not so impress the general reader.

Money Maker: Or the Victory of the Basilisk. By Oliver Optic. 16 mo., illustrated, $1.25. A volume of the "Yacht Club Series."

A Stout Heart: Or the Student from over the Sea. By Elijah Kellogg. 16 mo., illustrated, $1.25. A volume of the "Whispering Pine Series."

Lee and Shepard, of Boston, *Mass.*, who are the publishers of the above books, and the series to which they belong, have for many years had the "Young America" under the greatest obligations to them for the vast amount of entertainment and instruction afforded them through the many good books issuing regularly from their house. No publishers in the country have done as much to cultivate a pure literary taste, in the youthful minds, and employed as much talent upon their publications as Lee & Shepard. Every series of their books has been specially designed to teach some leading truths or important lesson. Let any parent try the experiment and place in the hands of the children the "Onward and Upward Series," or the "Young America Abroad Series," and see what a fund of useful information will be obtained, and in what a remarkably short time.—There is scarcely one dull book on their list. The above are two very interesting volumes, by two of the most popular authors. Books are the best educators, and the young should be liberally supplied with them.

Dr. Clark's *"Sex in Education,"* Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, has made more stir among the educators of girls throughout the country, and provoked more, and severer criticism than any book of late years. The Doctor has thereby received a notoriety, which to some might be enviable. *Old and New* for March devotes considerable space to criticisms of the book, and now we have a spirited reply in *"Sex and Education,"* (Roberts, Bros., Boston,) edited by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, which is the joint production of several thoughtful women whose long experience should lend weight to their opinions, and bespeak for them the consideration; and another in *"No Sex and Education;* or an equal chance for both Boys and Girls," (J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia,) edited by Mrs. E. B Duffey, which rejects the idea of natural feminine invalidism, and suggests modes of life by which women may pursue the same mental occupations as men, with the enjoyment of equally good health. It is barely possible that the Dr. may be obliged to change his theories, or at least withold them from the public in the future.

*Old and New* for April deals vigorously with several live topics, and diversifies its vigor with its usual array of stories and verses. Mr. Hale devotes his "Introduction" to the discussion of the question of political re-organization. He takes no partisan view, but presents for consideration five important points—cheap transportation, education at the South, harmony of the legislative and executive departments at Washington, proper distinction of State and National politics, and a real civil service reform. Rev. Mr. Martineau resumes his series of papers with a learned discussion of the Romish claims of infallibility. An Anonymous paper, one of the spiciest of the number is entitled, "The Rights of Tweed and other Convicts." It takes rather a fresh view of Tweed as a convict and argues that the old man has a right to be converted into a good citizen by those who shut him up, before he is turned loose among other good citizens. Besides there the number contains several papers of interest, and poems. F. B. Perkins Agent, Boston.

*The Christian at Work* has more than fulfilled its every promise of excellence; and it possesses attractions, and a value to the Christian reader seldom found in other periodicals. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage is editor, and Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the most famous of European clergymen, has furnished and still contributes articles which have elicited the warmest commendation everywhere. Besides these many other able writers constantly contribute to enrich its pages with wholesome religious instruction. It has recently been enlarged and passed into the hands of a new publisher—Horatio C. King,—who brings ability and enterprise, determined to push it to the highest point of success. The "Twins," after Landseer, and the "Sabbath Afternoon" and "A Wee Bit Fractions" after Faed, are everywhere admired; and are ornamental, and will be always enjoyable. Either or all of these may be had, with the paper, on very reasonable terms. The publisher offers great inducements to agents. H. C. King, N. Y.

*Forest and Stream* is a weekly journal, recently started, published simultaneously in New York (103 Fulton st.,) and Philadelphia (125 S. Third st.,) and devoted especially to out-door sports hunting, fishing, yachting, practical natural history, fish culture, &c., &c. Its object will be to promote a healthful interest in out-door recreations, and to cultivate a taste for natural objects. It is just the paper for gentlemen of refined taste and who would dignify these legitimate sports and elevate them above those base uses which have tended to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. Subscription price $5.00, weekly. Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

*Oliver Optic's Magazine* for April has all the freshness of early Spring, blooming with interest and attraction to the young minds who now need recreation from the close confinement, and wearisome study of the winter. The table of contents is varied, and embraces articles by writers of great acceptance, alike to old and young. Lee & Shepherd, Publishers—Geo. A. Foxcroft, Manager, Boston.

*What is Darwinism?* Dr. Hodge's forthcoming book will answer the query: First from Darwin's own writings; second from the expositions of the theory given by its avowed advocates; and third from the character of the objections urged against it by its opponents. Scribner & Co.

Lee & Shepard, the celebrated publishers of books for the young, have removed to their new establishment, at Nos. 43 and 45, Franklin street, Boston. This has been rendered necessary on account of the great increase in their business. Their books are deservedly popular.

*The Quaker City Publishing House* has in preparation, and to be issued about the first of May, "The Life and Public Services of Charles Sumner," by Rev. Elias Nason, which cannot fail to have an immense sale. It is to be sold by subscription.

*Mrs. Alice M. Thompson*, of Boston, has written a narrative of European travels called "A Woman's Vacation." Lee & Shepherd, Boston.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames' new novel of American life, "His Two Wives," is just begun in *Every Saturday.*

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### *FROM SHIRLEYSBURG.*

SHIRLEYSBURG, Pa., April 1, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:*—Having read with much interest the text of a bill, as given in the columns of your paper, relating to school reform and compulsory education, and which was then before the Legislature of this State, I feel quite sure that it is the duty of every person interested in the cause of education, and indeed, all who are interested in retaining a Republican Form of Government, free from rents or being torn asunder, to urge the immediate passage of some bill making a law for coercive education. But while this is a step in the right direction, it will, I am quite as sure, be found necessary, in order that all may reap the full benefits of the free school system, to take the following steps in the same direction:

1st. A Board of Directors, selected from among the most intelligent men of each district, and without consideration to political preference, should be chosen, and required to alternately visit and examine each public school within their jurisdiction, semi-weekly, during the winter term; to hear and adjust all difficulties which may arise between teacher and pupil; to mark the progress of the pupils, and to note their general behavior.

2d. For this, and all other duties pertaining to their office, they should receive a liberal recompense.

3d. It should be compulsory on said Board, to fit up properly, and keep in good repair, all public school buildings within their respective jurisdictions, levying such taxation as shall be adequate to meet their demands.

4th. A marked distinction should be made in the classification of teachers, and each receive a salary according to his or her ability.

5th. The entire School Board, in connection with the teachers, should be required to attend all Institutes (especially District Institutes,) held for the purpose of mutual instruction.

The advantages to be derived from the five foregoing steps will doubtless be obvious to most of your readers.

I know of schools in this community in which the usefulness of the teacher was impaired this present winter term by a neglect of visitations on the part of authorized officials, or even by the parents and patrons of the school. Many children are sent to school illy supplied with books, and in some instances so little interest is manifested by the parents, in the education and training of their own offspring, that in the morning they are hurried off to school "to get them out of the way." These two classes of children come to school prepared for anything but study.

They are refractory and disobedient. Reproof and corporal punishment become necessary. If either is administered, they become highly offended, and carry home to their parents the most exaggerated accounts of the cruelty and inefficiency of the teacher. The parents are contaminated with the contagion of hatred, envy, desire of revenge, &c., and without instigating further inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the statements made to them, and not being themselves addicted to habits of veracity, they readily slide into a paroxysm of anger, and forever after belch out, to every interested or disinterested passer by, the vilest epithets and calumnies against the teacher. Similar things have occurred in our midst, which could and would all be avoided by a law authorizing the first step I have mentioned. I may present this subject hereafter in a more forcible and stronger light.

An Institute, for the teachers of Shirley District, was organized last Fall, at this place, by electing M. G. Collins, esq., President, and Miss M. Bowersox, Secretary. The present session closed on the 11th inst. During the winter term much useful information has been imparted and received, and questions of vital importance to public schools discussed. Such, for instance, as the following:

Is it best to open our public schools with prayer?

An interesting essay was read by Miss Johnson, at our last Institute, The Secretary, Miss Ella Doyle, Jno. B. Garver, esq., M. Kyper, esq., and others, have been active in the work, and faithful in their attendance.

It will soon lose one of its most efficient workers, Jno. B. Garver, esq., who removes to Cumberland, and carries with him the best wishes of the community.

AN OLD TEACHER.

### *FROM CASSVILLE.*

CASSVILLE, March 31, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL—Dear Sir:—I purpose giving you a little account of an "Indignation Meeting," held by A. L. Guss, at this place, last night. I was going to head it with "brazen effrontery," but this would be no name for it. It is evident that Gussfelt, after the report of the Committe appointed to investigate the charges against him in the Cassville Orphan School, that he stood condemned before the people of this county, and he knew well that he had always succeeded heretofore in "drawing the wool over the good people's eyes" in this place, and he felt satisfied he could do it again. And in order to carry out his purpose it would be necessary to get them to gather before the county papers would be out, and before their minds would be biased. He could tell the tale himself. It was necessary, then, to send out runners to get the good people together. This was done with effect, as the house was crowded. Now, just at this point, a new idea occurred to this master of ingenuity, no doubt suggested by the devil. His Gospel cloak that had often served him well in past days, but which he had long since laid by, he concluded to draw it around him again and if possible conceal the wolf. It is said that he had a committee sent to invite the minister of this place to make the introductory prayer, and his deacon to act as president of the meeting This little bit of flattery proved a success, they having both attended the meeting and acted their part manfully. "O, full of all subtility and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

It is easy to see, Mr. Editor, the object of this meeting was in some way to cover up his guilt. He is as wise (in evil) as a serpent, and harmless as an adder. He felt himself guilty of all the charges against him, and knew well that half his bad tricks were never known. But he no doubt told these good people that he was an innocent man, was not guilty of any of the charges against him, that the Committee had done him great injustice in their report, and that the whole matter, from beginning to end, was a political persecution, brought about by a set of unrelenting political enemies. And no doubt he appealed so eloquently to their sympathies that they were led to cry out like the worshipers of Dinah of old, "Glory be to Guss of the Orphan School!" I wonder if these good people remember the case of McKimm, who murdered young Norcross, in Blair county, some years ago. The evidence in this case was so clear (just as it has been in Guss' case before this Committee) that no one who heard the trial could for a moment doubt his guilt. Yet he declared to the last breath that he was not guilty, and that he died an innocent man. Whenever a person gets to a certain point in wickedness, it is a small matter for him to deny, or even swear falsely. It is said that Cal. Clarkson made an able speech before these good people, in defence of Guss' character, while he cast all the reproach on his own father that he could. I am at a loss to know, Mr. Editor, how the good people of this place could sit and listen to this profligate son making such a speech. They all know that he has caused his father's heart to ache many a time, and if it had not been for the constant care this good father has had for him, where would he be to-day?

Now, to show the bad effects of Guss' conduct in this neighborhood, I would just state that in conversation with two or three of our best citizens, (married men,) it was said that Guss was seen riding in a buggy with a lady, the lady was driving and Guss had his arm around her neck—well, those men all said they could see no impropriety in that—they would do the same thing themselves. In conclusion I would just say, when we see the influence that this bad man can exercise over men, old and young, ministers and deacons, that he can shape them like wax to suit his purpose, we need not think strange that he could seduce innocent and unprotected females.

A CITIZEN.

## PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—For beef cattle there was a demand this morning, and full prices were realized. Sales of extra at 8c; fair and choice at 6@7¾c., and common at 4½@5½c. Receipts, 2,200 head.

Sheep were actively sought after at better prices. Sales at 6@8½c. Receipts, 6,500 head.

Hogs also met a steady demand at $4 50@9 for corn fed. Receipts, 5,000 head.

## PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—There is not much trade doing in any department, and very little change from recent quotations in any description of goods.

In foreign fruit there is a fair trade. Messina oranges sell at $4.50@6; Palermo oranges at $5.50@4.50; Messina lemons at $5; Palermo lemons at $4.50; and Carthagena cocoanuts at $8@8 per 100.

The demand for flour continues limited, both for shipment and home consumption, but prices are unchanged. Small sales of superfine at $5@5.62½; extras at $5.75@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6.37½@7.25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do., do., at $7.50@8.25; and fancy brands at higher figures. Rye flour sells at $4.75. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 7, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | $ 6 25 |
| Extra Flour | 7 50 |
| Family Flour | 8 00 |
| Red Wheat | 1 50

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Boarding Farm Help.

The Bucks County (Penn.) Agricultural Society recently considered the question whether it is better to board hired hands or to pay extra for their board. It was generally conceded that when a farmer boards several hands, his wife works harder than any body else, but, at the same time, it costs about $150 a year more to have a man boarded out. The plan of having tenant houses was recommended, for no time is lost in this way. help is more to be depended upon, and the laborer can take better care of his children.—One farmer, however, said he had quit the business on account of the difficulties.—A large Illinois farmer has had experience in this matter worthy of attention. For several years his wife and family had been overtaxed with the cares of hired men, and a couple of snug tenant houses were built, with garden ground attached, and for a time every thing seemed to work well.—Now a good deal of fruit of various kinds was grown on the place, and it was accidentally discovered that the families of the tenant houses had put up a large number of cans of raspberries, peaches, strawberries, and other fruit. They were discharged, but strange to say, their successors did the same thing, so that now this large farmer has come to the conclusion that he has too much land, that he needs only what he and his boys can work, for the profit on hired help no more than balances the variovs annoyances. The great trouble with most hired help lies in the consideration that if a man is worth high wages paid him, he will not work long for others, for he will seek land for himself.

### Errors in Stock Breeding.

Every stock-breeder knows, or ought to know, how hard it is to keep on hand carefully bred stock to supply himself and others with such as alone should be bred from. The ordinary farmer, aiming to improve his stock and make a start in the right direction, must look to those who spend time and money to obtain and keep the very best, from which to select for breeding purposes. It is certainly a great error in any one to attempt to rear stock for breeding purposes unless he has all the necessary arrangements to breed with great care, to obtain such crosses as will meet the demands and ends aimed at. It is the indiscriminate breeding that has ruined the common stock of the country, and it will also ruin the improved breeds if not guarded against. Indiscriminate breeding gives you the same choice fruit in a nursery for seedlings, and many of you have seen the results of orchards selected from just such collections of trees. You have also witnessed the utter failures of farmers who select the stock from which to breed without the good sense and judgment necessary to get what they need. Get the best breeds, and you will always have the best.—*Rural Sun.*

### Changing of Seed.

The *American Agriculturist* answers a correspondent by saying: "With all other grains than corn, a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting, on the other hand, there are many farmers who are now planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago.—Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer.


ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

*There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.*

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 Park Place, N. Y. or No. 231 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eowly.


## Miscellaneous.


TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

*Simmons' Liver Regulator*
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.


## Travellers' Guide.

### PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

*Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:*

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

*SUNDAYS:*

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

*Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:*

Leave New York, at 9 00 a. m. 12.40 and 5 30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.55 and 8.35 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

*SUNDAYS:*

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

### PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

| WESTWARD | | | | | | | EASTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAIL | CINCINNATI EXPRESS | PASSENGER | MIXED TRAIN | STATIONS. | HARRISBURG ACCOM. | MAIL | PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS |
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| 5 02 | 3 58 | 11 23 | 10 41 | N. Hamilton | 10 03 | 4 54 | 11 59 |
| 5 14 | 3 03 | 11 40 | 10 55 | Mt. Union | 9 56 | 4 46 | 11 53 |
| 5 22 | 3 09 | 11 48 | 11 10 | Mapleton | 9 49 | 4 38 | 11 47 |
| 5 31 | 3 15 | 11 56 | 11 26 | Mill Creek | 9 42 | 4 30 | 11 40 |
| 5 45 | 3 25 | 12 10 | 11 50 | Huntingdon | 9 29 | 4 15 | 11 38 |
| 6 03 | 3 40 | 12 31 | 12 20 | Petersburg | 9 16 | 4 00 | 11 16 |
| 6 12 | 3 48 | 12 42 | 12 32 | Barree | 9 07 | 3 51 | 11 09 |
| 6 19 | 3 54 | 12 50 | 12 40 | Spruce Creek | 9 00 | 3 45 | 11 04 |
| 6 33 | 4 08 | 1 07 | 1 00 | Birmingham | 8 48 | 3 31 | 10 54 |
| 6 40 | 4 12 | 1 14 | 1 08 | Tyrone | 8 40 | 3 23 | 10 49 |
| 6 54 | 4 20 | 1 28 | 1 22 | Tipton | 8 30 | 3 13 | 10 42 |
| 7 00 | 4 25 | 1 33 | 1 30 | Fostoria | 8 18 | 3 07 | 10 37 |
| 7 05 | 4 28 | 1 38 | 1 36 | Bell's Mills | 8 14 | 3 03 | 10 35 |
| 7 25 | 4 50 | 2 00 | 2 00 | Altoona | 8 05 | 2 48 | 10 20 |
| P.M. | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

### NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

*SUMMER TIME TABLE.*

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL | leaves Baltimore | 8.30 a. m. |
| | leaves Harrisburg | 1.30 p. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 6.45 p. m. |
| | arrives at Elmira | 10.30 p. m. |
| CINCIN'A EX. | leaves Baltimore | 8.10 p. m. |
| | arrives at Harrisburg | 12.05 a. m. |
| FAST LINE | leaves Baltimore | 1.20 p. m. |
| | leaves Harrisburg | 4.40 p. m. |
| | arrives at Williamsport | 8.30 p. m. |
| NORTHERN EXPRESS | leaves Baltimore | 12.01 a. m. |
| | arrives at Harrisburg | 3.40 a. m. |
| NIAGARA EX. | leaves Baltimore | 7.40 a. m. |
| | leaves Harrisburg | 10.40 a. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 2.10 p. m. |
| | leaves Elmira | 5.00 p. m. |
| | arrives at Canandrigua | 7.40 p. m. |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves Harrisburg | 4.15 a. m. |
| | leaves Sunbury | 6.20 a. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 8.30 a. m. |
| | leaves Elmira | 12.10 p. m. |
| | arrives at Canandaigua | 3.40 p. m. |

SOUTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL | leaves Elmira | 5.45 a. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 9.30 a. m. |
| | leaves Harrisburg | 2.10 p. m. |
| | arrives at Baltimore | 6.35 p. m. |
| FAST LINE | leaves Harrisburg | 5.10 a. m. |
| | arrives at Baltimore | 8.45 a. m. |
| ERIE EX. | leaves Williamsport | 11.20 p. m. |
| | leaves Sunbury | 5.40 a. m. |
| | arrives at Harrisburg | 11.30 a. m. |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves Canandaigua | 4.25 p. m. |
| | leaves Elmira | 8.05 p. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 11.46 p. m. |
| | leaves Sunbury | 1.30 a. m. |
| | arrives at Harrisburg | 3.20 a. m. |
| PACIFIC EX. | leaves Harrisburg | 11.50 a. m. |
| | arrives at Baltimore | 3.00 p. m. |
| NIAGARA EX. | leaves Canandaigua | 11.20 a. m. |
| | leaves Elmira | 1.50 p. m. |
| | leaves Williamsport | 5.15 p. m. |
| | arrives at Harrisburg | 8.25 p. m. |
| | leaves Harrisburg | 8.35 p. m. |
| | arrives at Baltimore | 12.15 a. m |
| SOUTHERN EX | leaves Harrisburg | 8.55 a. m. |
| | arrives at Baltimore | 12.30 p. m. |

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rothester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.


FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE


## New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 15, 1874:

Inventory of the personal property of David Beck, deceased, as set apart to his widow Hettie Beck.

Inventory of the goods, chattels, &c., of Christian Yoder, deceased, as taken by his widow Catharine Yoder.

Inventory of the property taken by Amelia Cook, widow of Anthony Cook, deceased.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Levi Smith, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary Smith.

Inventory of the personal property of Samuel L. Kinck, deceased, as retained by and set apart by his widow Jennie Kinck.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Daniel Forley, deceased, as taken by his widow Elizabeth Forley.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of William Johnson, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Johnston.

Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Norris, deceased, as taken by his widow Rachel Norris.

Inventory of personal property of John C. Miller, deceased, as taken by his widow Martha Miller.

Inventory of the personal property of William White, deceased, as taken by his widow Massey White.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

*Orphans' Court Office,*
March 18, 1874.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, next, (1874.) to wit:

1. Account of Hon. David Clarkson and Nicholas A. Miller, administrators of the estate of Christian Miller, deceased.
2. First account of J. Simpson Africa, executor of the last will and testament of John Morningstar late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
3. Guardianship account of S. P. Brumbaugh, guardian of Mahlon, Laura and Agnes Brumbaugh minor children of A. W. Brumbaugh, deceased.
4. Administration account of Jane Miller, administratix of M. Robinson Miller late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
5. Account of Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the estate of John Lutz late of Shirleysburg, deceased.
6. Account of Jas. M. Stewart, executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Mitchell late of Jackson township, deceased.
7. First and final account of John Oaks, administrator of Rev. William R. Mills late of Jackson township, deceased.
8. Account of Thos. W. Montgomery, administrator of John F. Moore late of West township, deceased.
9. Account of James F. Thompson, esq., administrator of the estate of Cyrus Gearhart late of Barree township, deceased.
10. Administration account of David Black, administrator of James Saxton late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
11. Account of Wm. Boyer, administrator of Abraham Boyer late of Penn township, deceased.
12. Account of Wm. H. Benson, administrator of the estate of Allen S. Houck late of Tod township, deceased.
13. First and final account of Robert Wilson, administrator of Wm. Wilson late of Jackson township, deceased.
14. Accounte of John Shope, administrator of Jonathan Shope late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. General Guardianship account of James R. Lane, guardian of Angeline, Mary S., Robert R. and Charles B. Baird minor children of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, deceased.
16. Second administration and trust account of G. B. Armitage, administrator and trustee acting under the will of John Armitage late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
17. Account of David Etnier, Administrator of Peter H. Campbell late of the borough of Mt. Union deceased.
18. Account of Rachel and Alexander M'Call, administrators of James M'Call of Henderson township, deceased.
19. Final account of Daniel Harris, Executor of Samuel Harris, late of Penn township, deceased.
20. First and final account of John Plocher, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Plocher, deceased.
21. Administration account of Lewis Stever, executor of David Stever, deceased, as filed by Martin L. Stever, one of the administrators of Lewis Stever, deceased.
22. Account of Allen S. Houck, administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Fisher, deceased, late of Tod township, as filed by Wm. H. Benson, administrator of the said Allen S. Houck, now deceased.
23. Account of John Morrow, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Catharine Parsons, deceased, late of Tell township.
24. Account of Jas. S. McKinstry, administrator of the estate of Margeret McKinstry, deceased, late of Shirley township.
25. Final account of Jesse Taylor and Jacob Taylor, Executors of Jno. Taylor, jr., deceased, late of Tod township.
26. Account of J. P. Snyder, Executor of the estate of Ann Snyder, deceased, late of Juniata township.
27. General and separate Trust accounts of John Scott, Trustee under the Will of John P. Anderson, deceased, for Charles H. Anderson, Ellen A. Anderson, (now Ellen Maguire,) Alice C. Anderson; and Guardian and Trustee of Alex. A. Anderson, children of said deceased.
28. Second and final account of K. Allen Lorell, Esq., Executor of the Last Will of Rudolph Mc-Murtrie, deceased, late of the borough of Huntingdon.
29. Second and final account of C. R. McCarthy and Jonathan Miller, Executors of the Last Will of William Cunningham, deceased, late of Clay township.
30. Account of Wm. White, Guardian of Mary C. Skipper, minor child of Samuel Skipper, dec'd., late of Cass township, as filed by John G. White, his administrator.
31. Account of Wm. White, Guardian of R. C. Skipper, minor child of Samuel Skipper, deceased, late of Cass township, as filed by his administrator, J. G. White.

WM. E. LIGHTNER,
Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 18, '74.


PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

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## Miscellaneous.


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Feb.18,1874-1yr.

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Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS,
March4,'74-6mos. Building Committee.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

1873. 1873.

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